

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 15.

HOLDING COMPANY FOR U. S. LEATHER

The Central Leather Company was incorporated this week in New Jersey with a capital stock of \$80,000,000, one-half 7 per cent. cumulative preferred and one-half common. The charter of the company also authorizes the issuance of \$45,000,000 in bonds. This is the new company formed to take over the United States Leather Company under the reorganization plans, which have now been successfully carried out, and in which the Armour interests are predominant.

BARTLETT & SNOW PLANT BURNED.

The entire machinery plant of the C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company at Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire on the night of April 10. The origin of the fire was not known. The loss was over \$100,000, with partial insurance, owing to the large volume of the company's business and the necessity for taking care of contracts, the work of rebuilding will begin at once and will be pushed to the earliest completion. The company is a large supplier of fertilizer, dryers, bone mills, rendering tanks, kettles and similar equipment for packinghouse use.

ROADS AFTER REFRIGERATOR CARS.

Prominence is being given in the press reports this week to activity on the parts of several railroad systems east of Chicago in the purchase or building of refrigerator cars, to be operated by the roads themselves for the use of their shippers in competition with the cars of private lines. These cars are said to be chiefly for fruit and other farm produce transportation. The roads will permit shippers to do their own icing. It is announced that the Michigan Central will put 500 of its own cars in the service for the fruit season, and a New York Central official states that his company is building 850 new cars at its shops. The Pennsylvania is understood to be in the market for 1,000 refrigerator cars.

The railroads have not heretofore been willing to make a large outlay for this sort of equipment. It is a risky investment, since the cars cost so much more than the ordinary freight car, deteriorate rapidly and are expensive to maintain and operate.

BROKER IS NOT A MEAT AGENT.

The tax collector of Chatham County, Georgia, attempted to collect \$200 occupation tax from the agent of the National Packing Company, who was running a branch house in Savannah. The agent resisted and appealed to the courts. The lower court sustained the meat man's contention. The State appealed the permanent restraining order of the Superior Court. The Supreme Court held that the local consignment agent was a broker, and that a law directed at the consignor could not be applied to him and his business. The law was specially aimed at the agents of packinghouses. This decision kills it.

PROVISION EXPORTS INCREASE.

Export statistics for March, just compiled, show an increase of nearly half a million dollars in the exports of provisions for the month, as compared with March, 1904. Exports of cattle and hogs show a falling off, however. For the nine months to April 1 the provision exports show the ten million loss which has been characteristic of the year thus far. The totals follow:

	Provisions.	Cattle and hogs.
March, 1905.....	\$14,912,650	\$3,872,472
March, 1904.....	14,461,672	4,052,630
Nine months, 1905.	111,981,498	30,790,589
Nine months, 1904.	122,193,927	31,229,074

SALVE FOR WOUNDED FEELINGS.

Livestock raisers are devoting most of their attention to getting into the high markets with their stock these days, and there is a noticeable decrease in the "wave of popular indignation" against the "iniquitous beef trust" from livestock sources. With beef steers around \$7 in Chicago, hogs close to 6 cents and sheep and lambs sky-high, the stock raiser is inclined to pay less attention to the association orators who love to paint the packer as his deadly foe. High prices are a wonderful salve for wounded feelings. In the meantime the same law of supply and demand that has boosted cattle prices forces the packer to sell his dressed beef at an increased loss. Big packers say they are losing \$5 a carcass under present circumstances. And the prospect is that they will continue to lose.

ARMOUR IMPROVEMENTS POSTPONED.

The addition of \$350,000 in improvements to the Armour plant at Fort Worth, Tex., including a canning plant and glue factory, have been postponed for a year, according to announcement made in that city. The so-called "beef trust" agitation is given as the probable reason for the delay in carrying out the plans.

PENNSYLVANIA'S FOOD CONSISTENCY.

The Pennsylvania house of representatives has passed the bill permitting the use of "harmless" coloring matter in the manufacture of butter and cheese, and permitting the use of "certain maximum proportions of sodium benzoate and harmless vegetable coloring matter in fruit syrups and fruit products." Yet this same legislature, at the instance of the state food commissioner, has enacted a law prohibiting the sale of oleomargarine colored with the same ingredients now permitted the dairymen, and has also barred the use of harmless preservatives in meats, even of minute quantities of the most harmless of preservative agents, borax. The Pennsylvania law-makers are consistent—in obeying the orders of the dairy lobby.

TEXAS STEER SUPPLY SHORT.

Predictions of a short Texas steer supply this year made in The National Provisioner appear about to be verified by a revelation of actual conditions. Texans are happy over range conditions this spring, but they need the good luck that has come to them. It seems, however, that the steer supply is 25 per cent. short, and that it will not get back to normal for several seasons. Said a cattle expert who had looked over the Texas territory the other day: "I am not a bull on the steer market, but I am satisfied that the supply of steers in Texas is fully 25 per cent. less than the average, that those for sale will be in extra good condition, and that it will take Texas several years to get back to the normal supply of, say, 1901. Taking the 1904 calf crop of several of the largest ranches as an index, considering the number of calves and cows shipped out last year and in 1903, I am satisfied that the crop of steers for this year and for 1906 will show great decrease."

MORE HAIRS SPLIT OVER OLEO COLORING

The Pennsylvania courts have added another to the list of decisions against oleomargarine and in the interest of the dairy industry. It took some fine legal and technical distinctions for the United States Supreme Court to decide that palm oil was an artificial colorant of oleomargarine, but the Superior Court of Pennsylvania has gone a step farther in judicial hair-splitting. It has just ruled that, though yellow cottonseed oil is not an artificial colorant of oleo, yet it gives oleomargarine a yellow color which is unlawful. It recognizes the naturalness of the yellow oil as an ingredient of the oleomargarine, but sustains the conviction of a dealer for selling the product.

The case was that of the State against Michael Mellet, of Schuylkill County, Pa., appealed from the lower court. In its decision the Superior Court said, in part:

Extracts from the Decision.

The defendant was convicted upon an indictment charging him with having sold a certain quantity of oleomargarine which had not been made and kept free from all ingredients which caused it to look like yellow butter, and was not made from pure unadulterated milk or cream from the same, without the addition of any fat foreign to the said milk or cream, and was made from fats, oils and other oleaginous compounds foreign to milk or cream, and contained ingredients which caused it to resemble and look like yellow butter, and to be an imitation of yellow butter. The indictment was drawn under the act of May 29, 1901, P. L. 327.

The testimony of the chemist called by the Commonwealth was to the effect that the yellow color of the oleomargarine bought from the defendant was due to the presence of cottonseed oil, and that whatever color the cottonseed oil in the sample had was its own color; that is, that no foreign substance had been added to the cottonseed oil to produce that color. Upon cross-examination he was asked this question: "And cottonseed oil, as an ingredient, is recognized as a legitimate ingredient, is it not?" The question was not tantamount to asking him whether it is an essential ingredient, or one commonly used, but involved for its complete answer a construction of the statute which it was not within the province of the witness to give. Therefore the court was clearly right in sustaining the objection to it.

The defendant's witness testified that this oil is obtained by pressing the seeds of the cotton plant, that it is purely vegetable, and that, in a commercial sense, it is a necessary constituent of oleomargarine. We quote a portion of his testimony and the question in response to which it was given: "Q. Would you say now it was a necessary ingredient, or would you just base your conclusion upon the assumption that you then made? A. I would say that by the conditions of trade, the conditions of commerce at the present time, cottonseed oil was a necessary constituent of oleomargarine." "Q. Conditions of commerce caused by what—legislation? A. No; by simply the question of cheapness."

"This brings us to the ninth assignment by which the principal question in the case is sought to be raised. It reads as follows: "Under all the evidence in the case, there being no evidence of the use of artificial coloration in the material sold, the learned trial-judge should have instructed the jury to find for the defendant." If by "artificial coloration" is meant the addition of some substance for the sole purpose of giving the material sold the color of yellow butter, and without which the material would still have all the essential food qualities of oleomargarine or butterine, the counsel are right

in saying that there is no evidence in the case of artificial coloration. But as we have already pointed out, there is evidence from which the jury could have found that, although no such substance was added to the oleomargarine itself, or to the ingredients of which it was composed, yet that one of these ingredients, cottonseed oil, was so treated in the process of its manufacture or refinement as to leave in it, or impart to it, a yellow color which it, in turn, imparted to the oleomargarine of which it became a constituent; in other words, that the color of yellow butter, which was thus imparted, is not an essential quality or characteristic of cottonseed oil.

It is argued with plausibility by the counsel for the Commonwealth that this evidence tends to show that there was "artificial coloration" of the oleomargarine sold by the defendant. We are disposed, however, not to rest our decision upon this proposition, but to consider the broader question, whether a conviction under the act of 1901 is sustainable without proof of the addition, in the process of manufacture, or afterwards, of some substance which has no other function than to give the article sold the color of yellow butter, and without which the article would still have all the essential qualities of oleomargarine or butterine?

Oleomargarine is an artificial product intended as a substitute for butter. It is not always composed of the same ingredient, nor of the same ingredients compounded in the same proportions, nor are the processes of manufacture identical in all cases. In some the imitation of yellow butter is not produced, in some it is produced, or at least has been, by the addition of coloring matter such as is used in coloring pure butter (see Standard Dictionary, title Oleomargarine), in others by an admixture of a small quantity of palm oil, so small as to accomplish no other purpose (see *Cliff vs. United States*, decided in October last). In still others by the use of certain ingredients prepared in a certain way or compounded in certain proportions. The fact that ingenuity and science have been exerted and developed to such a degree as to render it possible to make a complete imitation of yellow butter, without the introduction of annatto, or of any of the substances of which aniline is the base, or of any similar coloring substances, falls very far short of proving that the act of 1901, unless constructed as contended for by the defendant, imposes conditions which, if complied with, will effectually prevent the sale of pure and wholesome oleomargarine.

Upon mature consideration of the whole question we conclude, that there was ample evidence to warrant the conviction of the defendant, although there was no evidence of the artificial coloration of the oleomargarine by the addition thereto, in the process of manufacture, or afterwards, of any substance which had no other function than to cause it to resemble and be in imitation of yellow butter.

A RENOVATED BUTTER COMBINATION.

It seems the ban put on oleomargarine by federal and state laws instigated by the dairy interests is likely to prove a good deal of a boomerang to the country butter people. The growth of the renovated butter industry long since began to frighten the dairymen. With oleo barred as a competitor they thought they had easy sailing, but their barring out of a healthful product let in another which is of a very questionable character, and which is proving a deadly rival commercially to the fresh cow product.

Makers and purveyors of the revamped dairy grease known as renovated butter have waxed fat and prosperous, and while the fad-possessed food officials have been hunting down oleomargarine, the grease people have

sold their made-over stuff right under the nose of the law without interference. So profitable has been the industry that a \$17,000,000 company has been formed to control it and to snuff out infringers of its renovation patents. Commenting on this the New York World this week says:

"The American Butter Refining Company has recently been incorporated in the State of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$17,000,000. This did not seem particularly significant until a notice was sent out a few days ago to all renovated butter manufacturers throughout the country warning them that all persons using the Campbell patent process of refining butter must account to the American Butter Refining Company, making a settlement of profits recoverable by reason of infringement of the patent.

"This means that the millions back of the incorporation will be used to make war on all the concerns which are placing renovated butter on the market. It means to the public that renovated butter is taking the place of butter—real country butter—and that millions of pounds of the other kind are being consumed, whether the consumer realizes it or not.

"Renovated butter must be branded as such and show the Government stamp. This stamp, however, is not put on the butter, but on the tub or box in which it is shipped. Unless the housewife examines the tub or is a good judge she cannot tell which she is buying."

NEW ZEALAND FROZEN MEAT TRADE.

The decline in the frozen meat trade of New Zealand due to the reckless slaughter of breeding stock for market is further indicated by the recent annual report of a leading meat concern, which showed a loss on the year's business of over \$30,000, due to the unexpected diminution of stock in the district covered by the concern. Operations at the Belfast and Fairfield, N. Z., works alone showed a falling off in slaughters for the year of 342,337 head.

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BEEF MELODRAMA AT CHICAGO

It's a dull day when the government sleuths and the "yellow" newspaper detectives cannot dig up a new sensation for the beef melodrama now in progress in the federal grand jury room in Chicago. If time drags and the jurymen show signs of ennui, the corps of Sherlock Holmeses hanging around the Monadnock Building rush out and unearth some new horror which will entertain the inquisitors and increase the sales of the sensational newspapers.

The chief achievement of the "yellow" press bureau this week was the discovery of a lot of mysterious trunks in a storage vault in Chicago. These trunks did not contain a "headless mystery," only a lot of old papers and records relating to the business of the Etna Trading Company, a concern which dealt in casings. The beef dramatists used microscopes on these documents, however, and discovered them to be "the records of a great criminal conspiracy among the packers!" It was declared that they were the evidence which would result in sending all the packers to the penitentiary. The head prosecutor for the government became so excited over the "find" that he got up before daylight to put a legal padlock on the trunks, being afraid that the packers might kidnap them. It was a great scene for the new melodrama, and the "yellow" papers "played it up" for all it was worth.

Another Sensation Handed Out.

Again public interest dragged and a jurymen or two hinted that he would like to go home and plant corn. So the sleuths had to spring a new one, which they speedily did in the person of a salesman for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, who had been traveling in Canadian territory, and who was said to have met six prominent packinghouse men there, all fugitives from the Chicago inquisition, and all heading for Europe as fast as they could go. Why these heads of departments should have confided all their plans to a mere provision salesman was not stated, nor was it explained why they should have been ever since early in March trying to get a steamer for Europe. But it made "hot stuff" for the sensational newspapers.

All this and much more equally thrilling transpired—in the columns of the daily press. The actual proceedings in the grand jury room were surrounded with the usual impenetrable secrecy, and just what any witness "revealed" will not be known until the jury reports its findings. Removed from the glamor of newspaper publicity, the proceedings were said to have been rather dull and barren. The attorneys and jurymen asked many questions, and did their best to maintain the pace set by the "yellow" press agents on the outside. Witnesses from all over the country were heard, and the long list was pretty well exhausted. Results should be shortly forthcoming.

During the week the mandate of the United States Supreme Court in the Grosseup injunction case was filed in the Chicago courts, to make the record complete. The Supreme Court modified the original injunction against the packers, which it declared too sweeping, the chief modification being the striking out of the "omnibus clause"

which gave the government's attorneys a chance to prosecute the packers for contempt of court on the most trifling pretext. Prosecution under the injunction must now be only for specific reasons, the packers being given latitude by the court in the matter of credit regulations, traffic arrangements, etc.

One of the comedy features of the week was the attempt of the sensational dailies to exploit the rise in beef prices, and to lay the blame on the packers. Cattle have been scarce and prices of live stock have jumped skyward since the grand jury investigation began. The increased cost of cattle made a rise in dressed beef prices inevitable after a certain limit had been passed. The "yellow" papers instantly attributed the jump in beef to the "iniquitous beef trust," but were stumped for a moment to account for the rise in the prices these packers had to pay for their cattle.

But only for a moment. Then the leading "yellow" dailies proclaimed the ingenious theory that the packers, in order to convince the people that they did not control the cattle market, had squandered \$6,000,000—observe the figures—\$6,000,000, in paying higher prices for cattle during the present market boom. That poor old law of supply and demand was relegated further than ever to the rear. The explanation, emphasized in red and black type six inches high, was the climax of a would-be melodrama which has developed into a howling farce, of which the public is already growing weary. The indictments predicted, and expected to be returned, will be the fitting anti-climax.

Indicted Four S. & S. Men.

Three employees and an attorney for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company were indicted Thursday by the grand jury. Bench warrants were issued by Judge Humphrey shortly before noon and the defendants were taken into custody by Deputy United States marshals. They gave bonds in the sum of \$1,000 each. The men named in the indictment are: Joseph Weissenbach, attorney for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company; Beth S. Cusey, traffic manager; George D. Hopkins, auditor, and Leo S. Joseph, a clerk in the beef department, and son of Vice-President Fred. Joseph.

The charge named in the indictment is that they did "knowingly and wilfully obstruct and oppose Abel A. Bach, a deputy marshal, in serving and attempting to serve a writ upon Edwin B. Fish, a clerk in the employ of the company," who returned Monday from Canada and who was wanted as a witness before the grand jury. It was charged that they advised, directed and assisted Fish to evade the service of the writ upon him and go to Canada, which, the indictment charges, he immediately did in pursuance of this advice and direction.

Former Judge Elbridge Haney, of counsel for the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, issued a statement in which he declares that neither the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, its attorney, Joseph Weissenbach, or any officers or employees of the company ever interfered with or impeded an officer in the service of a subpoena or any other

process upon Mr. Fish or any one else. On the contrary, both Judge Haney and Attorney Weissenbach at divers times offered to produce witnesses, books, papers or documents of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company at any time desired by District Attorney Morrison or other government officials, and said that they had nothing to conceal from the grand jury or the government.

The indictment against the four men is based apparently upon the testimony of Fish, who returned to Chicago Monday and has since spent his time under the close surveillance of secret service men. He was before the grand jury several times during the week. Fish is chief clerk in the traffic department of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company, and according to Attorney Weissenbach had been touring Canadian cities inspecting icing stations. His home is in Kansas City. He is held as a government witness under bonds in the sum of \$10,000.

Thus far the investigation has resulted in four indictments, all for alleged interference with witnesses—none for any violation of law by the packers themselves.

INCREASED EXPORTS TO CUBA.

Government statistical reports indicate a constant growth in American exports to Cuba, in which the meat and provision trades have a measurable share. Exports from the United States to Cuba in the eight months ending with February, 1905, amount to \$24,126,687, and are larger than in the corresponding period of any fiscal year in the history of our trade with Cuba. The largest exports to Cuba in the history of our commerce with the island were those of the fiscal year 1904, when the total was \$27,377,465, and as the exports during the eight months of the present fiscal year show an increase of 42 per cent. over those of the corresponding period of 1904, the largest earlier year, it is quite apparent that the total for the year 1905 will materially exceed that of any preceding year.

The following figures indicate the value of certain exports to Cuba for the eight months ending with February, 1905, as compared with a similar period a year ago:

	1904.	1905.
Lard	\$991,331	\$1,053,539
Bacon	212,270	300,276
Hams	358,020	300,213
Pork salted or pickled....	168,425	214,357
Cottonseed oil	30,176	41,286

NATIVES OR TEXANS.

The Santa Fe Railroad has a novel beef case on its hands. The plaintiff loaded a car of native cattle. The company billed them out as Texans. They were sold as Texans, it seems, and the shipper is suing the road for \$300 loss. This suit was begun at Guthrie, Okla. The higher courts will have to finally settle it, as the law point raised is an important one to the industry. Just how the agent receiving the cattle could sell them—however billed—as anything but what they were is an interesting problem. He is supposed to be an expert and may be guilty of negligence.

Analyze your by-product material and find out what there is in it. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Summary of the Official Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, U. S. Department of Commerce and Labor.

(Continued from last week.)

On account of certain minor imperfections in the records employed in these computations it was scarcely to be expected that they would show precisely the same profits as the bookkeeping accounts of the companies. The Bureau has examined with the greatest care the financial statements of the departments handling cattle, dressed beef, cut beef, hides, and oleo products for the Armour, Swift, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies. Since the hide and oleo departments of some of the companies handle products other than those derived from dressed-beef cattle, it was necessary to make certain estimates of the proportion of the profits assignable to such cattle. The cattle departments of the several companies are credited with the value of the minor by-products sold or used as raw material by other departments, so that the accounts of the departments named cover the entire profits which the packers consider to be assignable to the beef business.

It was found that for the year from July, 1903, to June, 1904, the bookkeeping profit of the three companies named, for the same plants as were covered by the detailed computations, in each case somewhat exceeded the computed profits. The greatest difference was 30 cents per head. The true average of the bookkeeping profits of the three companies for the twelve months named was 99 cents per head, or 17 cents higher than the computed profit.

This close parallelism in the results of the two methods of ascertaining the profits confirms completely the correctness of the general conclusions. Those conclusions are still further strengthened by the fact that the bookkeeping profits of Morris & Co. for the same year correspond quite closely with those for the Armour, Swift, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger companies.

The examination of the profit statements of the packers for the period prior to July, 1903, was somewhat less thorough than for the year from July, 1903, to June, 1904. The accounts of Armour & Co. and the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company for the earlier period were, however, examined with sufficient thoroughness to confirm generally the accuracy of the computation of profits for the twelve months from July, 1902, to June, 1903.

Less Profits Than Usual in 1902.

It appeared further from the profit statements of these packers and of Morris & Co. that the year 1902, instead of being one of exorbitant profits, as has been commonly supposed, was less profitable than usual. In fact, during the months when the prices of beef were the highest, some, at least, of the leading packers were actually losing money on every head of cattle slaughtered. It was not possible to advance the prices of beef in full proportion to the great advance in the prices of cattle at that time.

There can be no question that the above figures for the bookkeeping profits of the beef business of the year 1903-4 represent the true profits, as nearly as it is possible for the packers themselves to determine them

from their books, on the strictly beef business. It is not denied by the packers that they derive some additional profit from two other sources which are indirectly connected with the beef business proper.

In the first place, as above stated, the values of the minor by-products which enter alike into the computation of profits made by the Bureau of Corporations and into the bookkeeping accounts of the cattle departments of the several companies, are for the most part the transfer values fixed upon such by-products as raw material for further manufacture in other departments of the business of the same companies. Some profit is derived from the further elaboration of these materials. The packers hold, however, and with much reason, that this additional profit does not belong essentially to the beef business.

Values of By-Products.

The most important of the auxiliary departments to which these by-products are transferred are those which, under various names, make fertilizers, sausage casings, pickled tripe, glue, sawn shin bones, pickled and smoked tongues, and still more highly elaborated articles. All these businesses are conducted extensively by concerns which are in no way engaged in the packing business. The raw material sent by the packers from their killing floors to auxiliary departments is such as for the most part has a recognized market value, and to this market value the packers conform closely in fixing their transfer charges from the cattle department. It is obviously to the interest of the companies that these transfer charges should not be less than the reasonable value of the various articles as raw material, since otherwise they would deceive themselves and the managers of their by-product departments by an apparently excessive profit in those departments.

As a matter of fact, a thorough examination by the Bureau of the profit statements of the various departments to which material from the cattle is transferred showed that the profits are very reasonable. It is not possible to ascertain exactly how much the packers finally make from raw material derived from the cattle, because it becomes inextricably intermingled with large amounts of similar material derived from hogs and sheep, or purchased from outside sources. According to the most careful estimates which could be made with regard to the proportion of the profits of by-product departments assignable to the material furnished by the cattle, it appears certain that the additional profit derived by the packers, over and above the transfer prices credited to their cattle departments, cannot exceed at the outside 25 cents per head for all cattle slaughtered.

In the second place, the packers obtain a profit from the mileage on private cars transporting their beef and other packinghouse products. The amount of this profit has not been accurately ascertained by the Bureau. It is, however, easy to state approximately the limits within which the possible profits

of private cars which carry beef must fall. The prevailing rate of mileage allowed by most railroad companies for the use of refrigerator cars is three-fourths of a cent per mile for both loaded and empty cars. The average distance to which beef is transported from the packinghouse before consumption does not exceed 800 miles, and the mileage paid by the railroad companies on a trip of that length would usually be \$12 per round trip. The average car of dressed beef weighs not less than 20,000 pounds, so that the total mileage received on cars transporting beef would not exceed 6 cents per hundred pounds of beef.

The estimates of the Bureau indicate that at least one-third of the receipts from mileage would be required for expense of administration and repairs and for normal depreciation on cars, leaving not more than 4 cents per 100 pounds of dressed beef as the total return to capital invested in private cars handling that product. This is equal to about 25 cents per head of cattle. Presumably the proper way of looking at the matter would be to consider such part of this sum as exceeds a reasonable interest upon the cost of the cars as being, in a way, assignable to the dressed-beef business.

It follows that in addition to the profit on cattle shown by the books of the packers, about \$1 per head, there may be an additional profit, more or less connected with the beef business, not to exceed at the outside 50 cents per head.

Indirect evidence that the profits of the packers in their beef business are less than is frequently supposed may be drawn from the relation between the total profits of certain companies and the total amount of their sales, including hog and sheep products, and many others less important, as well as beef. Thus, for the year 1904, the sales of Swift & Company, slightly exceeded \$200,000,000 and the profits of the company, according to its annual financial statement, were \$3,850,000, including the profit on private cars, or about 1.9 per cent of the volume of business. During the three years, 1902, 1903 and 1904, the profits of this company have in no case exceeded 2 per cent of the sales.

Again, the general financial statement of Cudahy Packing Company shows for the year 1904 660,000,000 pounds of products of all sorts shipped and sold from the packinghouses, and a profit, including that on car lines, of \$927,969, or less than one-seventh of a cent per pound. The sales during the same year were \$50,828,639, the profit representing thus 1.8 per cent of the volume of business.

Packers' Private Car Lines.

Owing to the extensive investments of the large packinghouses in private car-line services, there is presented an approximate statement of the profits in this branch of the business.

The six large packing companies especially discussed own about 25,000 cars, most of these being of the refrigerator type. In calculating the profit on the operation of these cars the Bureau has first collected from the tax returns of various States figures showing the actual car mileage, i. e., distance traveled by the cars of the respective companies, and such other data as were available from State

(Continued on page 30.)

BRAZIL FOR AMERICAN PACKERS.

The establishment of branch meat factories in the greatest of the South American republics, Brazil, is earnestly recommended by United States consular agents there, who see a fertile field for American packinghouse enterprise in that country. In support of his suggestion, Consular General Seeger, of Rio Janeiro, submits the following suggestions from a prominent American business man in that city:

"I think the time has come when some of the large manufacturing packers of pork, lard etc., might establish factories here with great profit to themselves. A few years ago coffee was so remunerative to the planters that they neglected hog raising, and a great deal of pork, lard, etc., was imported. Now, however, coffee prices have obliged them to devote attention to other branches, and the importation has been reduced to almost nothing.

Hogs are easily raised here and corn grows very abundantly and easily. An American factory and methods ought to result in a large export business from Brazil. It would pay; and it even might be advisable to raise the hogs, as a more certain supply of raw material could thus be insured. In Rio Grande do Sul there are native factories, I believe, but my idea is for Minas and Sao Paulo.

"Practically no hams or bacon are cured in the country, and, owing to heavy duties, both these articles bring high prices; hence there is a large local market to be developed. I have heard of one planter who does his own curing. Two Englishmen started a factory for hams up in Minas, but the State government put on such heavy duties that the business was abandoned. I feel sure that a foreign company wishing to establish such an enterprise on a large scale could make its own terms beforehand about these matters, and a bright future would await it.

"I think it would be well worth while to send out a competent man to look over the field. Brazil stands strongly committed to a high protective tariff, and there can be no doubt that a big American company entering the trade could easily dominate the situation. Brazil is already a large cattle-producing country, and I believe that in a few years the immense areas suitable for grazing in the interior will be made available. Brazil will then be in a position to supply Europe with cheap beef, especially as the time is approaching when the United States will export but little."

ABOUT TWO MILLION CATTLE DEAD.

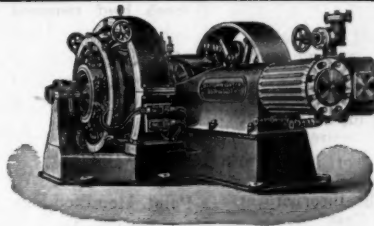
The lowest estimate of the loss of cattle in Texas is 5 per cent. Even this will give winter a harvest of 300,000 head in that State alone. If this low rate held throughout the country the loss of cattle alone because of stress of weather will be nearly 2,000,000 head. That will be alarming enough.

It is believed that winter will claim a higher percentage than some think. In some sections of the country as high as 12 and 15 per cent. of the cattle have succumbed to starvation and cold. The reports are now fast coming in, and the whole truth will soon be out. The effect upon the calf crop is not as heavy as was expected, from accounts received up to date.

SQUIRE IS A BANKRUPT.

Frank O. Squire, one of the trustees of the estate of John P. Squire, of Boston, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$80,718.85, and assets of \$200. There are about 20 creditors, and of the claims \$36,200 is secured and \$43,917.85 unsecured.

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WHY BEEF MUST COST MORE.

Fluctuations in the market quotations of beef, both wholesale and retail, are seized upon by sensational newspapers as ground for attacks on the packers. It is noticeable, however, that these papers never call public attention to reductions in prices, and that they scarcely ever comment on high retail prices when the wholesale market is low. The National Provisioner is frequently appealed to by reporters on these papers for information concerning market prices. This information is never used unless it can be turned against the packers; the seekers after it frankly admit that their orders are "to roast the beef trust."

The present advance in the wholesale price of dressed beef, due to higher cattle markets, is expected to lead to another epidemic of hysteria from the "yellows." The packers will be charged with attempting to defray the expenses of their defense in current litigation by raising meat prices, and various other ingenious and amusingly improbable theories will be advanced to account for the upward market tendency. The writers of the sensational press cannot, probably, be expected to grasp the market situation, to understand what relation a marked increase in the cost of live cattle bears to the charge for dressed beef.

There are those who do understand the law of supply and demand, however, even among cattle raisers, who have popularly been supposed to be the most hot-headed and unreasoning opponents of the packers in the existing agitation. One of them, L. H. Kerrick, of Bloomington, Ill., a leading cattle breeder and feeder, and a man of independent ideas and actions, whose views always command attention, writes pertinently on the subject in a recent letter to a friend on the staff of the Drovers' Journal of Chicago. His remarks are in part as follows:

"I do not mean to say 'I told you so,' for my remark to you of a week or so past, that the American people will be paying more for

beef or eating less of it in the near future, has come true sooner than I had expected. So far, they have not decided to eat less of it. I am not sure they may not, because they had some discipline in this during the summer and fall of 1902, when good beef was so scarce, and again last summer during the strike at the packing centers.

"There are some factors which might put good beef on a higher level this summer and fall than it was in 1902. In that season beef was scarce enough, but there was then, without doubt, a far larger reserve of feeders which could be quickly warmed up into some kind of beef than there is in the country now. Besides the fact that good, thick beef is scarce at this time, I believe it has been many a year since the country was as short on feeders of good weight as now; so that, no matter how much corn we have on hand or raise this season, it would appear that no oversupply or even normal supply of beef could be produced in many months to come.

"This country is so big in all its interests, and we move along so fast, that scarcely any one is able to tell 'where we are at' until we are in it, and more often past it. The truth is as to the meat, fowl and fish supply, we have at least entered, if we are not already in the midst of, old country conditions. None of these are likely to be so plenty and so cheap as in the past.

"In a big, new, rich country, sparsely settled, there is at first plenty of wild meat—buffalo, antelope, deer, squirrels, jackrabbits and fish and fowl of every kind, to afford an ample supply. It is not long since we were in that condition in many parts of this country. That supply has gone. Following the cheap pasture and cheap feed of every kind, it was natural that the domestic supply could be furnished very cheaply. Now it has come about that the domestic supply will cost very much more in this country, just as it does in the older countries of the world.

"And so I say again, with more confidence than before, that meat of every kind, if the people continue to consume it in normal quantity, or in such quantity as they have been used to consume it, will cost more because it costs so much more to produce it."

TRADE GLEANINGS

The La Grange Cotton Mills, of La Grange, Ga., will build its oil mill and cotton gin, which were burned recently. The mill will be of 40 tons capacity.

The Southern Cotton Oil Company, of Richmond, Va., has secured additional land at Macon, Ga., on which to erect new buildings to enlarge its plant.

The Williamston Oil Mill Company, at Williamston, S. C., will enlarge and improve its plant.

Walter Kelly is interested in a plan to put up a \$100,000 cottonseed oil mill at Jackson, Tenn. A site has been secured.

Link Provision Company, of New York, has been incorporated to deal in provisions. The capital is \$6,000 and the incorporators: Frederick D. Bechstein, 402 East Nineteenth street, New York; Robert E. Krooks, 947 Forest avenue, New York, and James V. Manning, 511 East Eighty-eighth street, New York.

The North Penn Stock Yards at Bristol street, Hunting Park avenue, Rising Sun Lane and Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., has been sold to Edward W. Reynolds, of the North Philadelphia Butchers' and Drivers' Live Stock Association for \$132,500. The plot contains 42 1-3 acres.

The A. Sander Packing Company, of Cincinnati, O., has increased its capital to \$200,000.

Two cottonseed houses of the Southern Cotton Oil Company, at Holly Hill, S. C., were burned recently. Loss \$1,500.

The Excelsior Poultry and Provision Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been chartered with \$6,000 capital.

Michael Larsen Company, of Hartford, Conn., has been incorporated to do a meat and provision business with \$10,000 capital. The incorporators are Michael Larsen, Andrew U. Dall, F. B. Cooley, J. J. Ledwith, C. B. Skau.

Two hundred thousand dollars damage was done the Elkins Tanning Company, at Elkins, W. Va., by fire recently. Rebuilding will begin at once.

J. T. Robertson Soap Company, of Hartford, Conn., will build a 75,000 gallon reservoir and install a steam pump as fire protection.

Reading Bone and Fertilizer Company, of Reading, Pa., has been incorporated. The capital is \$100,000. J. H. Schultz, of Norristown, is president; J. W. McKendrick, of Holmes, vice-president; James P. Hennessy, of Philadelphia, secretary, and Amos H. Schultz, of Worcester, Pa., treasurer. A factory to make 20,000 tons of fertilizer a year will be built. Lard, tallow, oils, glue, red oil, steric acid and glycerine will also be produced. An abattoir with cold storage plant and stock yards will be built next.

The gin of the Marianna Cotton Oil Company, of Marianna, Ark., was struck by lightning and damaged to the extent of \$3,500.

The Central Leather Company, of Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated to succeed the United Leather Company. The capital is \$80,000,000 and a bond issue of \$45,000,000 is authorized. The incorporators are: Howard K. Wood, K. K. McLarin and Horace S. Gould. The stock is half common and half preferred.

New York Hide and Leather Company, of Boston, Mass., to deal in leather and leather goods, has been organized. The capital is \$100,000. The officers are: President, Fred A. Ewell, Boston; treasurer, George F. Ramponi, Boston; clerk, George M. Faulkner, Cambridge.

Manchester Wool and Leather Company has been incorporated at Portland, Me., by F. A. Wyman, president and treasurer, of Hyde Park, Mass. It will deal in hides, etc. The capital is \$400,000.

(Continued on next page.)

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND VEGETABLES.—Governor's Island, N. Y., April 1, 1905. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received by commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 11 A. M., May 2, 1905, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering fresh beef required during year beginning July 1, 1905: McKinley, Preble, Williams, Me.; Constitution, N. H.; Ethan Allen, Vt.; Springfield Armory, Watertown Arsenal, Andrews, Banks, Revere, Rodman, Strong, Warren, Mass.; Adams, Greble, Mansfield, R. I.; Trumbull, Conn.; Madison and Plattsburg Barracks, Watervliet Arsenal, West Point, Hamilton, Jay, Niagara, Porter, Schuyler, Slocum, Terry Totten, Wadsworth, Wood, H. G. Wright, N. Y.; Hancock, Mott, N. J.; Allegheny and Frankford Arsenals, Pa.; Du Pont, Del.; Howard, McHenry, Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Hunt, Monroe, Myer, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R.; and also by Commissary Post of San Juan, P. R., for delivery at San Juan of refrigerated beef required at all Porto Rican posts. Proposals will be received and opened at same time at respective points named for beef to be delivered at temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Also proposals for fresh vegetables (potatoes and onions) required during six months beginning July 1, 1905, will be received and opened at same time at Ethan Allen, Vt.; West Point, N. Y.; Monroe, Va.; Henry Barracks, San Juan, P. R. Information furnished on application to commissaries at respective places. Envelopes containing proposals must be marked "Proposals for Beef (or Vegetables) to be opened May 2, 1905," and must be addressed to commissary at place to be supplied. EDWD. E. DRAVO, Lt. Col., Chief Com'y.

April 1, 8, 15, and 22.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR. Washington, D. C., April 1, 1905.—Sealed proposals (in duplicate) will be received at this Department until 2 o'clock p. m., Thursday, May 4, 1905, and will be opened immediately thereafter, for furnishing the following classes of supplies, etc., for the Department of the Interior and the Civil Service Commission during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, to wit: (1) for fuel and ice; (2) for furniture, carpets and other miscellaneous supplies; (3) for stationery. At the same time and place proposals will be received for such meats, groceries, dry goods, shoes, drugs, paints, hardware, fuel, lumber, chemicals, laboratory, apparatus, plumbing, electrical, engraving, photographic supplies, etc., as may be required by the Government Hospital for the Insane, the Freedmen's Hospital, the Geological Survey, the Howard University, and the U. S. Capitol Building and Grounds, respectively, during the fiscal year above indicated. Proposals will also be received for the washing of towels and for the purchase during the same period of the waste paper of the Department of the Interior. Bids must be made on Government blanks. Forms of proposal, etc., will be furnished on application; requests for blanks must designate the classes of supplies upon which it is proposed to bid. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening. E. A. HITCHCOCK, Secretary.

April 1, 8, 15, 22.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES.—Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., March 13, 1905. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for beef, flour, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., of Tuesday, April 25, 1905, for furnishing for the Indian Service, beef, flour, bacon, beans, coffee, sugar, rice, tea and other articles of subsistence; also for groceries, soap, baking powder, crockery, agricultural implements, paints, oils, glass, tinware, wagons, harness, leather, shoe findings, saddlery, etc., school supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for rubber goods, hardware, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 602 South Seventh Street, St. Louis, Mo., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, April 27, 1905, for furnishing for the Indian Service, rubber goods, boots and shoes, hardware and medical supplies. Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, etc.," as the case may be, and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 119-121 Wooster street, New York City, will be received until 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, May 16, 1905, for furnishing for the Indian Service, blankets, woolen and cotton goods, clothing, notions, hats and caps. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished on application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C.; the U. S. Indian warehouses, 119-121 Wooster street, New York City; 265-267 South Canal street, Chicago, Ill.; 815 Howard street, Omaha, Neb.; 602 South Seventh street, St. Louis, Mo.; 23 Washington street, San Francisco, Cal.; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Wyo., and St. Paul, Minn.; the Quartermaster, U. S. A., Seattle, Wash.; and the postmasters at Sioux City, Tucson, Portland, Spokane and Tacoma. Bids will be opened at the hour and days above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening. The Department reserves the right to determine the point of delivery and to reject any and all bids, or any part of the bid.

F. E. LEUPP, Commissioner.

April 8, 15, 22.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY. U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall street, New York City, N. Y., April 10, 1905.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of May, 1905, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m. on April 20, 1905, and then opened. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened April 20, 1905," addressed to Captain H. G. COLE, Commissary, U. S. A.

**SEE PAGE
48 FOR
BARGAINS**

BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINES

By W. D. Hunter, Special Agent in Charge of Boll Weevil Investigations, Bureau of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture.

In the attempt to prevent the introduction of the boll weevil several State legislatures have enacted laws which either in themselves restrict the shipment of commodities believed to be likely to convey the pest, or authorize State crop pest commissions or State entomologists to promulgate and enforce rules and regulations to this end. Unfortunately there is very little uniformity in State regulations now in force. Some States have quarantined articles that are admitted unrestrictedly by others, and moreover, from time to time numerous modifications of the regulations based upon these laws have been made.

This has resulted in endless confusion to shippers and transportation companies. The natural commercial course of at least 5,000 carloads of Texas farm products was either interfered with decidedly or prevented entirely by the operation of these laws during the season of 1904. In view of this situation the Department of Agriculture suggests the following plan for a State law, providing for quarantines, as well as for eradicating possible isolated colonies that may be discovered, and also providing a means of enforcing remedial work at the earliest possible moment. It would be decidedly to the interest of all the States concerned to bring their regulations into conformity with these suggestions as soon as possible.

The Department's suggestions are based upon a careful study of the habits of the boll weevil during several seasons, as well as upon knowledge gained from a large amount of inspection work which devolved upon

TRADE GLEANINGS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Steers & Menke, of New York City, have incorporated with \$50,000 capital, to deal in poultry, game and meats. The incorporators are: Henry Steers, J. F. Menke and George Schuehle.

Ohio Grease Lubricant Company, of Toledo, O., has been incorporated with \$250,000 capital by Herbert S. Blynt, B. H. Fisher, Frank Lowry, Clarence A. Fisher and Lawrence E. Patterson.

The Armour & Company warehouse at Harrisonburg, Va., was destroyed by fire April 8. The loss was \$3,000.

The entire plant of the C. O. Bartlett & Snow Company, mill machinery manufacturers, French and Fall streets, Cleveland, O., was destroyed by fire April 10. The members of the firm state the loss to be fully \$100,000, with \$14,500 insurance.

The fire in the J. Y. Griffin & Company plant at Winnipeg, Man., reported last week, destroyed the beef plant, cooler, slaughter rooms, ice houses and storage rooms. Insurance practically covered the losses and orders are being accepted in spite of the inconveniences attending work while repairs are being made.

Armour & Co. are building an addition, 40 x 60 feet, to their Wilkesbarre, Pa., branch storehouse.

the Bureau of Entomology in consequence of the State law, now in effect. It is believed that they will furnish sufficient protection and at the same time not interfere unnecessarily with shipping. They are based upon the suggestions toward a uniform quarantine system adopted by representatives of practically all the principal cotton-producing States who met at Jackson, Miss., August 2, 1904, with such modifications as seem advisable as a result of the subsequent study by the Bureau of Entomology of the means by which the pest is disseminated.

Suggestions for Uniform State Law.

(1) Plenary authority should be delegated to a board, the executive officer of which should be an entomologist, to take whatever steps may be found necessary for eradicating or controlling the boll weevil.

(2) A prohibition against bringing into the State, or having in possession, live boll weevils should be included, with a suitable penalty affixed.

(3) Definite authority should be given the officer or officers in charge of the boll-weevil quarantine matters to establish from time to time such rules and regulations as may be necessary.

It is considered that the foregoing provisions are sufficient for the law itself. Many other matters growing out of quarantine work deal with changing conditions and consequently should be covered by rules and regulations which may easily be changed as the occasion demands. These regulations should include an absolute quarantine against cotton seed, seed-cotton, cotton-seed hulls, baled cotton (whether compressed or flat), and corn in the shuck from infested territory. The basis for this recommendation is that the weevil has been found to be transported easily in cotton seed and other cotton products. As will be specified later, there is, under some conditions, considerable danger in the shipment of baled cotton. Corn in the shuck is included for the reason that it often furnishes hibernating quarters for weevils. This absolute quarantine should be modified to the extent of allowing the shipment of any of the foregoing articles after they have been properly fumigated under the direction of the Bureau of Entomology. The quarantine should be directed against all territory infested or which may become infested, rather than against a list of certain counties.

Other Products Quarantined.

A long list of other farm products have been quarantined by various States. This list includes hay, wheat, oats, cowpeas, fruit, vegetables, rice, and rice products. The Department of Agriculture does not consider that there is any appreciable danger in the shipment of these commodities at any time of the year. Numerous examinations that



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have been made have failed to reveal the presence of weevils, and since from the previous extensive shipping from infested portions of Texas to all parts of the South no infestation has been found to have resulted, it can not be considered necessary to extend quarantines to cover these products. It is true that there may be danger in such shipments under certain circumstances, nevertheless there seems to be no more danger in connection with these articles than there is in the shipment of general merchandise or in the interstate movement of empty box cars.

It does not seem feasible to allow the shipment of certain commodities during some months and exclude them during others. Some of the rules and regulations now in effect quarantine hay, for instance, except during July, August, and September. The

(Concluded on page 30.)

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For Easter



The illustration depicts a chef in a white uniform and hat, with a label on the hat that reads "SWIFT'S LIVE COOK". The chef is holding a large ham wrapped in paper with a bow, which has a label that says "SWIFT'S PREMIUM". Next to the chef is a white rabbit, also wearing a bow, sitting next to a basket of eggs. A large, decorated Easter egg is in the foreground, featuring a label that reads "SWIFT'S PREMIUM". The background is dark, making the white elements stand out.

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Fac-simile of advertisement appearing in April magazines.

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STATE TAXING FOOD

The State of Georgia made a real effort to tax food. Its legislature passed a law compelling every packer doing business in that city to pay an occupation tax of \$200 annually. The Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the State, has decided that this tax cannot be collected from meat agents who are, legally, Georgia brokerage houses. This special occupation tax would, if collected from all meat branch houses, only bring the State \$10,000 per year. Some other motive must, therefore, be assigned for the endeavor to compel the Georgia people to add this cost to their food bill, for the consumers would ultimately pay the tax.

The case in which the death blow was given to the tax law was one against the National Packing Company. It looks like small venom, this queer pursuit by a sovereign State of the meat industry. If the State of Georgia would auction off the sole rights to sell meats, butters, eggs, groceries and other foods within its confines to the highest bidder, and then stand by the antics of the contractor, its treasury might easily be enriched by half a million or more dollars. Food should have a free market. In trying to tax the main item of the table,

meat, Georgia has set a bad example. Its highest court showed more wisdom by virtually killing the special occupation tax law.

BRINGS CHEAPER FOOD

Spring and warm weather is but another way of saying that the prices of food will generally go down. Ice has held its grip upon industry and commerce. The planter has been stayed by frost and the cold storage warehouse has held sway over both the consumer's purse and his stomach. The return of the warm season will melt away the icy hand and the incoming produce will knock the market. Already eggs have risen from 9 to 18 for 25c. That means a drop of 100 per cent. in the price. Fish fell about 35 per cent. and vegetables are pointing to lower prices. Canned goods are anticipating the Southern rush of fresh and new canned crops and are getting in the market and out of the way at about 20 per cent lower prices. Butter has taken the spring hint and dropped 20 per cent., though it is still high. Meats remain about normal, with beef a little higher. Meats usually rise about this time of the year, owing to the higher-priced young stock that come into the market.

Upon the whole household living expenses—so far as food is concerned—are on an average about 20 to 25 per cent. lower than two months two. The lowest level has not yet been reached. May will find new products coming forward, the warehouses taking off the surplus. In fact, more than half of the incoming egg supply and a big per cent. of the new butter are already going into cold storage. As soon as spring has well wrenched commerce and industrial life from the icy grip of winter a swinging trade is expected.

INDIGESTION

Indigestion is the prevailing American disease. It is not produced by meats, either. Copper colored peas, ground rock baking powders, paraffined coffees and rice and painted bakery stuffs go further towards disorganizing the human stomach and system than meats ever had time or opportunity to do. People who eat bread, pastry and other oven stuff which is chiefly made of alum, along with about thirty per cent. of powdered rock, need not bother to condemn a mere nothing of borax, while carrying the "sand in their gizzard."

The chalk, alum and plaster substitutes for flour and yeast in much of the flour sold the poor will save borax the trouble, even if it could murder the human digestion. Nor could the harmless antiseptic agent begin to compete with alkaloid sugar or glucose and what the recent Ohio food commissioner's re-

port calls "stale, rancid, dirty and unsalable butter in the various degrees of putrefaction," also an alkaline product. The real estate and poisons which the human system takes in with its breads and colored edibles and drinks work merry havoc with the gastronomy of the American, so that the disease of indigestion is growing apace among the people somewhat in proportion to the profits which creep into the pockets of unrestrained and unscrupulous food fakirs. Indigestion is being forced upon the American stomach.

OFFICIAL FOOD TASTER

Minnesota has a new food trick. A bill has been introduced in the legislature of that State providing for a state sampler of hotel food. That is not his exact title. He is to be called a hotel inspector under the dairy and food commissioner. His duties will be to haunt the hotels and see what kind of foods are being served there.

When stripped and stood in his real official form, he will just be a butter detective in search of oleomargarine. That's all. This inspector will have full police power over hotels, and the intention is to license the hotels so as to make them better fit into the scheme. He is supposed to inspect the sanitary condition, the quality of food served, the equipment with fire escapes and the general management of the feeding establishments. For this omnibus knowledge and general technical and scientific omniscience he is to receive the munificent salary of \$1,200 per year.

The reports on sanitary conditions, hotel management and wholesomeness and character of foods of such a \$1,200-a-year freak will be valuable for political, but never for practical, purposes. This is but another instance of official folly and butter engineering. Minnesota is getting to be funny.

OTHER BUTTERS

The chief reason why cocoanut oil is available as a butter substitute is that it contains about 7 per cent. of soluble acids, such as butyric and capric or decylic acid. These give cocoanut butter the aroma or flavor of the hazelnut. The long keeping qualities of cocoanut butter gives it favor. It will stand fifteen or twenty days without showing any acid reaction. As cocoanut butter can be more cheaply produced in Europe than oleomargarine, it is used in some foreign countries as an adulterant of butter. The farmer of America will as stoutly resist the invasion of the butter field here by the cocoanut cow as he has done that of the beef steer. Peanut butter has an astringent effect. Cottonseed oil is a laxative. Cocoanut butter has a tendency to bind, and, hence, retard the alimentary process.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

HEAT VALUES OF ELEMENTS OF COAL.

The British thermal unit is the one generally used by engineers for expressing the heating values of fuel, while the caloric is used in most scientific calculations. The value of coal is sometimes expressed in the number of pounds of water a pound of it will evaporate. Since it takes 965.7 B. T. U. to evaporate one pound of water at 212 degrees F. to find the theoretical evaporation of the coal it only becomes necessary to divide its total pounds of water which the coal will evaporate.

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers has adopted as the unit of horse-power developed by a boiler, 34.5 pounds of water evaporated per hour, from a feed water temperature of 212 degrees F. into dry steam of the same temperature. This will, of course, be equivalent to 34.5 + 965.7, or 33,317 B. T. U. per hour. The quantity of coal theoretically necessary to develop a horse-power hour may therefore be found from this by simple proportion, thus: B. T. U. per pound : 33,317 :: 1 : quantity necessary to produce one horse-power hour.

There are two ways of arriving at the heating value of coal now generally in use, and a third has recently been proposed. They are: First, direct determination by ascertaining the rise of temperature product in a known weight of water by the combustion of a known weight of coal. Second, calculation from the results of an elementary analysis which gives us the percentage of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen in the coal. Third, calculation from the percentage of moisture, ash and sulphur found by proximate analysis. Of these three methods the first is of greatest accuracy, but requires an apparatus known as a coal calorimeter, of which several are in the market.

The calculation of the heating value of coal from its ultimate analysis is simple and gives fairly accurate results. The analysis is, however, long and tedious and requires much apparatus. If this has to be bought, it will pay better in the long run to get a good calorimeter and determine the heating values of coal by direct combustion. The calculation of the heating value from an ultimate analysis is simple and is based on the heat units produced by the elements carbon, hydrogen and sulphur, on being completely burned to carbon dioxide, water and sulphur dioxide respectively.

The following are the heat values of the elements mentioned: 1 pound carbon equivalent to 145.40 B. T. U.; 1 pound hydrogen, 62,030; 1 pound sulphur, 4,050. Since oxygen combines with one-eighth its weight of hydrogen, it is necessary to deduct from the percentage of hydrogen found one-eighth of the oxygen found, since this hydrogen is already combined with the oxygen and hence produces no heat.

THE ASHES OF SUMAC.

The mineral constituents of sumac have hardly received the attention they deserve, and it appears to be the custom of tanners to raise no objection to the excessive ash so long as the tannin content is satisfactory. This seems somewhat unwise, since much damage may be done to skins by comparatively small quantities of iron, and the presence of sand in a wheel may also be dangerous from a mechanical point of view. The published information is somewhat meagre and inconsistent, for while, on the one hand, Andreash gives 6.6 as the ash content of genuine Italian sumac, Gordon Parker, in a recent paper, places it so low as 2 per cent. Of over 50 commercial sumacs recently analyzed, in only ten cases did the ash fall below 7 per cent., and in two of these ten below 6 per cent.

In the best method of sumac manipulation, the dried leaf is said to be ground between stone rollers, of which all the iron portions are entirely below the level of the sumac. Further, the powder is subjected to a process of ventilation and treatment with powerful electro-magnets to remove iron and magnetic oxide. This is apparently a counsel of excellence only, since 75 per cent. of the sumacs on the market contain very distinct quantities of iron removable by the magnet, in several cases rising to 0.25 per cent. These facts seem to indicate that it is quite time a rigid limit were made, and a firm stand made by those interested in the matter.

FIRE HAZARDS AND PRECAUTIONS.

Shafting and bearings should be well cared for, as they become dirty and gritty very easily. Drip pans should be placed under all hard-working bearings, where considerable oil is used.

Boilers and engines should be in a separate detached brick building. Several large plants have contributed their share to the universal ash heap, because of other and less desirable arrangements of boilers.

Lubricating oils should be stored in a separate building. Oily waste should be carefully kept in approved waste cans and burned daily.

Smoking should be prohibited everywhere about a plant. A large fire recently started in the lavatory of a big plant, probably from smoking.

Steam heating pipes should be carefully bushed through floors and partitions.

Care should be observed to render the electric lighting system thoroughly acid and moisture proof, and proof against mechanical injury. All circuits should be controlled, if possible, from the switchboard in the engine room, where all fuses should be located. Switches and fuse blocks become much corroded in an acid atmosphere, as do also the brass lamp sockets. Systems have been observed that have been in a dangerous condi-

tion, owing to the fact that they were poorly designed and installed. If lanterns are used they should be of the safety mill pattern, burning headlight oil.

FERTILIZER VALUE OF SKIM MILK.

Skim milk contains considerable fertility value aside from its feeding value. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, 100 pounds of skim milk contains 0.6 pounds of nitrogen, 0.20 of phosphoric acid and 0.19 of potash. The prices of these ingredients, as sold in commercial fertilizers, are 1 cent a pound for nitrogen, 5 cents for phosphoric acid, and 5 cents for potash. This would make the manurial value of 100 pounds of skim milk 10.35 cents, or \$2.07 per ton.

MATERIAL FOR TANNING ANALYSIS.

For the purpose of tannin analysis, the following quantities are recommended: Hemlock, 50 grams; oak bark, 50; oak wood, 100; quebracho wood, 35; sumac, 25; spent tan, 100; Amazona, 25; chestnut wood extract, 4 grams; Quebracho extract, solid, 15; liquid extract of the same, 30, and gambier, 20 grams. After extracting the tannins in materials from the above, the solutions might be made up to 1,000 c.c., and measured at 20 degrees C.

NEW PATENTS.

785,910 Centrifugal Machine. Karl P. Nilsson, Stockholm, Sweden. The combination of a bowl pivoted with an inlet for the liquid to be separated and with outlet-openings for the separated liquid and with discharge openings for the slime at shorter radial distance from the shaft of the bowl than the said outlet-openings for the liquid to be separated, screws inside the said bowl, means for rotating the said screws in such direction that the same will force the slime toward the center of the bowl, and means for enclosing the said screws.

786,079 Drying Apparatus. William J. Wells, Decatur, Ill. The combination with a hollow-walled rotary container, means for introducing steam into the hollow walls, a drip-trap outside the container communicating with the interior of the hollow wall, and a discharge leading from the drip-trap.

785,814 Refrigerator. Joseph W. Mallett, Terre Haute, Ind. A refrigerator, a casing having walls provided with air-spaces and a bottom provided with an air-space separated from the air-spaces in the walls, an ice-chamber and a cooling-chamber within said casing, apertures in the walls connecting the ice-chamber and the cooling-chamber with the wall air-spaces, ducts extending through the wall air-spaces and connecting the upper end of the cooling chamber with the air-space in the bottom, apertures in the bottom connecting the bottom air-space with the outer atmosphere, an enclosed water-receptacle disposed in the bottom of the cooling-chamber and having an upward extension adjacent to one of side walls, a dripping-trough disposed above said upward extension to convey the drippings from the ice-chamber into said upward extension of the water-receptacle, a drainage-pan below the ice-chamber and discharging into the dripping-trough, a deflector extending from said dripping-trough downwardly into the cooling-chamber, and an overflow-pipe extending through the bottom and through the air-chamber in said bottom into the upward extension of the water-receptacle and terminating in a bent portion forming a seal.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

LARD REFINERIES.

Ever since the Brecht Butchers' Supply Company opened a new department of their business—that of equipping lard refineries—they have found such a demand for their machinery as to tax their facilities to full capacity. In fact, they have been overcrowded with orders for the past few weeks. The following letter from one of their customers is a sample of a great many they have received, complimenting them on the high grade of their machinery and the satisfactory results. The Brecht Company equipped and started the operation of a little lard refinery for Burke Bros., butchers at Kirksville, Mo. This is the letter concerning it: Brecht Butchers' Supply Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Gentlemen: The little lard plant you installed for us about two weeks ago is giving the best of satisfaction. We feel that we will soon have to double our output, as our customers all speak highly of the lard and lard compound we are turning out. The plant is certainly a jewel, and with the extra profits that it adds to our lard trade we are certain that it will not be long in paying for itself. Respectfully,

BURKE BROS.

STURTEVANT IN ELECTRICAL FIELD.

The rapid advance of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Boston, Mass., in the electrical field has been noticeable, and is practically marked at this time by the issue of their bulletin No. 63, showing various types and sizes of generating sets. These range from 3 to 100 K. W. in output, the smallest size being driven by a $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ vertical engine, and the largest by a 14×14 horizontal centre-crank engine. A separate series ranging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 K. W. is equipped with vertical compound engines.

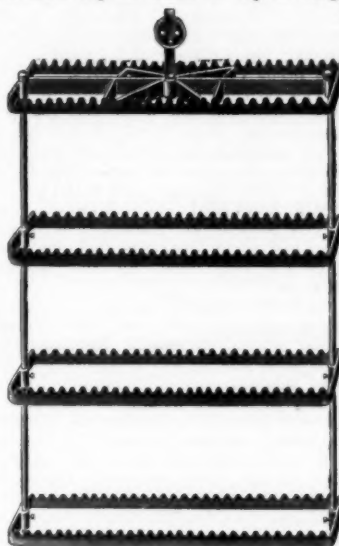
All the types of Sturtevant engines illustrated are completely enclosed and arranged with watershed partitions to prevent the water from the piston-rod stuffing-box reaching the interior of the frame. All interior bearings are supplied with oil under a system of forced lubrication, thereby securing a mechanical efficiency considerably in excess of 90 per cent. Many of these generating sets in the vertical simple and compound types have been designed to meet the rigid specifications of the U. S. Navy Department, and their successful passage through the inspector's hands appears to be the best evidence of the standard which is being maintained by the B. F. Sturtevant Company.

CRANE STEAM AND OIL SEPARATORS.

The Crane Company have just issued their advance circular describing Crane Steam and Oil Separators for the separation of water from live steam, and the elimination of oil from exhaust steam. They are made in sizes from 1 to 30 inches, in the following types: horizontal, vertical, angle and distributing. This circular contains twenty-six $10\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ sheets, printed on white enameled paper, and handsomely illustrated from half-tone engravings. It will be sent to the trade upon request for "Advance Circular No. 01."

SMOKE-HOUSE CAGES.

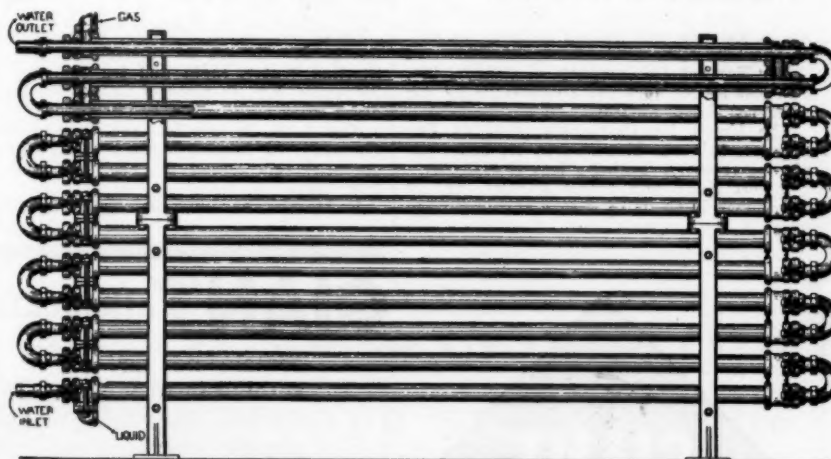
The new smoke-house cage made by the Albright-Nell Company, of Chicago, is illustrated herewith. It is very simple in construction, is durable and the price is low. The rings are made of malleable iron. Width of rings 12 inches, length 32 inches. The length of cage over all is 65 inches. Distance from top of track to top of ring, 10



inches. Cage hangs on a swivel trolley so that it can be easily turned. There are two rods and a top ring, strongly braced to carry the load. Capacity 1,000 pounds of smoked meats. Users of this cage express themselves as being highly satisfied with it.

VOGT DOUBLE PIPE CONDENSERS.

The illustration on this page of the latest improved double pipe ammonia condenser made by the Henry Vogt Machine Company, Louisville, Ky., shows an appliance which is the result of twenty years' experience and



THE VOGT DOUBLE PIPE AMMONIA CONDENSER.

improvement. The manufacturers are satisfied that they have at last produced the most reliable double pipe condenser on the market.


Reference to the illustration will show that the stuffing boxes have been entirely eliminated on one end of the coil, the inner pipe being screwed into a flange which is bolted to the header firmly, the joint between the header and flange being the regular male and female type. On the other end of the coil the inner pipe passes through a stuffing box of the usual construction, thus allowing for the difference in expansion and contraction. This construction reduces the number of stuffing boxes to the minimum, which will be appreciated by experienced engineers.

Where impure water is used for cooling purposes it becomes necessary, at times to run a scraper through the inner tube to clean same out thoroughly. In order to facilitate this operation both ends of the condenser have been made in such a manner that by simply unscrewing the coupling nuts, the return bends on each end can be removed without disturbing any of the ammonia joints, and the inner pipe will be open for inspection and cleaning as desired.

These condensers are made of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter exterior pipes, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch interior pipes. The advantage of the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe over the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch is that it is easier to clean and the $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe being lap welded is superior in strength to the $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch butt welded pipe. Besides with $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch pipe they require less fittings and consequently less joints to the square foot of cooling surface than is necessary for $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch pipe. The makers can furnish all sizes from $1\frac{1}{4} \times 2$ to $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inch, but recommend the $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inch, as this will give better practical results.

WHAT'S IN BY-PRODUCTS.

Analyze your by-product material and find out what there is in it. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.



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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Carmen Creamery of Guthrie, Okla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,500, by F. A. Winsoow, Milton Bales, et al.

Beatrice Creamery Company, of Des Moines, Ia., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$3,000,000, by J. E. Haskell, president, W. F. Jensen, secretary.

York Ice and Milk Company, of York, Pa., with \$25,000 capital has been formed.

Anacostes Packing and Cold Storage Company, of Augusta, Me., has been incorporated. The capital is \$150,000. The president is L. J. Coleman, Gardiner; treasurer, W. S. Lee, Gardiner; clerk, C. L. Andrews, Augusta. The company will deal in and freeze fish.

National Ice Company, New York City, has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital, by J. W. Scott and Thomas Murtha, of New York, and G. O. Scott, of Brooklyn.

Bronx Cold Storage and Terminal Company, of New York City, has been incorporated with \$1,100,000 capital. The directors are W. A. Griffith, W. S. King, T. H. McKee, H. R. Frost, C. W. Everson, G. R. Dumahaut and E. H. Tatum.

Cincinnati Ice Company, Cincinnati, O., has been incorporated. The capital is \$1,000,000, of which \$660,000 is preferred stock. The incorporators are Otto Armleder, W. H. Burtner, Jr., Milton Hurtig, Henry E. Otto and W. T. Stemler.

Milltown Co-operative Creamery Company, of Milltown, Wis., has been incorporated with a capital of \$4,000. The incorporators are Paul Nielson, Charles Twetten, and others.

ICE NOTES.

The Crystal Ice Company, of Ft. Smith, Ark., will establish an ice plant.

Swift & Company will build a cold store 100 by 125 feet and four stories high, at Cumberland, Md.

Fire did \$1,000 damage to the store house of the Washington Ice Company, at Commercial avenue and 97th street, Chicago.

John F. Walker's ice house at Riverview, near Portland, Conn., was burned recently. Loss, \$1,000.

M. H. Fox will build an ice plant at Cleveland, Okla.

Mumma & Detweiler will put up a cold storage plant at Mount Joy, Pa.

The Lotz ice houses at Haledon, N. J., six in number, were burned recently, as well as the Lotz homestead. Loss, \$25,000.

The Hancock Ice Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., lost its ice house at Ziegler'sville by fire recently. Loss, \$15,000.

The Union Ice Company's plant at Los Angeles, Cal., was blown up by its boiler exploding recently, causing a loss of \$100,000.

Robert Kelly and Frank Burnett, Sr., of Vancouver, B. C., will put several cold storage

rooms in a new warehouse they plan to build.

The Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, of Boston, Mass., will add another building of 1,000,000 cubic feet capacity to its present plant.

The plant of the Rocky Mount Ice Company, of Rocky Mount, N. C., was burned recently. Loss, \$50,000. Insurance, \$30,000. Cause unknown.

The Stone Lake Ice Company, of Cincinnati, O., of which R. R. Reynolds is president, has reduced its capital from \$400,000 to \$4,000, preparatory to consolidating with the other Cincinnati concerns.

The De Queen Ice Company, of De Queen, Ark., will put up a \$20,000 ice plant at Texarkana.

H. D. Robinson & Company, of Mayfield, Ky., has asked for tax concessions, etc., on a plant they propose to build at Bowling Green, if allowed.

The Shreveport Brewery, of Shreveport, La., has taken over the City Ice Company, Ltd., of that city, on the payment of \$100,000.

Some stockholders of the Glynn Ice Company, of Brunswick, Ga., have bought the plant of the Brunswick Ice Manufacturing Company, and it will probably not be operated this season.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has entered an order reopening the inquiry into the icing charges imposed by the Armour car lines under authority of the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette Railroad Companies on fruit shipped from points in Michigan to interstate destinations, and has set the matter of hearing in Chicago May 9, 1905. The commission will inquire into the duties and obligations of railway companies and car line companies concerning the refrigeration service.

Three trunk lines are reported by the commissioner of health to have agreed that they will bring all their milk to New York this summer in refrigerator cars, with every can and case packed in ice. The smaller railroad lines are expected to follow the same plan. An inevitable result, the health officers say, will be a material reduction in sickness among infants and consequently a lower death rate. There will be no rise in the price of milk in consequence of the purer supply. The expense incident to cooling the milk en route to the city is small, not more than 1 or 2 cents for each forty-quart can.

Judge A. M. J. Cochran has appointed George M. Stevens as receiver for the Mt. Sterling Water, Light and Ice Company, of Maysville, Ky., in place of George W. Baird, deceased.

The J. J. Bartell Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Siloam Springs, Ark., will be operated this season for the first time in two years.

R. M. Ellis has sold the electric light and



ice plant at Del Rio, Tex., to Messrs. J. G. Darden and Maynard Gunsul, and J. W. Newton has become the sole owner of the Cold Storage Co-operative Association of Del Rio.

The ice plant of Meinert & Taylor at Ocala, Fla., has been united with that of Benjamin Brothers, under the name of Ocala Ice and Fuel Company.

J. M. Larsen and J. L. Baker, of Omaha, Neb., have formed a partnership with a paid up capital of \$150,000, to take over and operate the business of the Larsen Ice Making Machine Company.

Messrs. Ch. Bossez & Cie., No. 108 rue Saint Honors, Paris, France, contemplate establishing an agency for refrigerating installations and industrial bureau and would appreciate catalogs of the manufactures in the ice making and refrigerating field. They are preparing to build a number of refrigerator cars.

STORING MANUFACTURED ICE.

By Frank H. Kreutzer.

In discussing the subject, "Can manufactured ice be economically stored and at what temperature should the house be kept?" there are two points directly connected with the subject and one indirectly, which I think interest us all most. The first point is, Can manufactured ice be successfully stored; that is, stored without waste, or, in other words, is the storage of manufactured ice an economical success? The second point is the cost of storage, and the third and the one indirectly connected with the subject, is the advantages obtained. That is, supposing the process is a success but the cost excessive, is or is it not economy to have an ice storage house of moderate size connected with every ice plant?

Taking up the first point, that if success



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contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

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in storage of manufactured ice, I can say positively from my experience that manufactured ice can be put in cold storage and taken out at the end of several months or a year in as good condition as when it left the dump. I have seen it done so often that I know it to be a positive fact. When we started out to build an ice storage house at the plant with which I am connected, we built it as near right as we knew how. We did not figure the cost. All the work was done by day labor and we saw that everything was done right, knowing that it would pay in the long run. In the first place, we put in a good foundation twelve inches thick and two feet in the ground and two feet above, well slushed on the inside and outside. We also put in a good sewer, so we would have no back water in the house. Then we filled inside of the foundation with dirt and gravel. On top of that we put a cement floor about five inches thick, with a gutter through the centre.

The Insulation.

At the time the house was built very little was known about cork or felt boards, so we started out to make a dead air space house. We have five dead air spaces in the sides and three in the ceiling, with a ventilating space of about three feet between the ceiling and the roof. In making the sides we started the same as you would in making the



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The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

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frame for an ordinary frame building, using 2x4's spiked to a sill on the foundation. We started in the centre of the foundation and built both ways. On the 2x4's we nailed regular pine flooring, sound quality. To this we tacked two thicknesses of good insulating paper and then put on more flooring. Then we nailed on 1x2 inch strips flat to make the air space and then more flooring. Then two thicknesses of paper and more flooring until we had two dead air spaces on each side of the 2x4, making five in all. We cemented in between the flooring at the bottom of the air spaces, so there would be no chance for the cold air to get out.

We were particular about breaking joints at the corners and instead of cutting our paper at the corners, we ran it around the corners and made good laps where it came

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Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. B. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 138 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown Company.
Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushnell.
Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter R. McQuile & Son.

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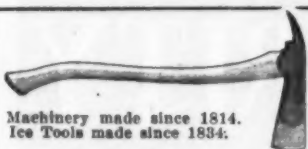
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ICE ELEVATORS AND CONVEYORS

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together. We have three ventilators, one foot each in diameter, up through the roof. These we keep closed in summer and open in winter when the outside temperature is below freezing.

The Piping.

The next thing was to pipe the house and we put in plenty, both on the sides and ceiling. We have 1,800 feet of one and one-fourth inch pipe in the house which measures 12,760 cubic feet, so we have one foot of one and one-fourth inch pipe for every seven cubic feet of space to be cooled.

On top of our cement floor we put a two-inch plank floor, laid loose on 2x4's to allow circulation under the ice. The ice we lay on the side and put 1x4 strips between each layer. We have never had any trouble keeping the ice. We hold the house at 26 degrees to 28 degrees Fahrenheit, which has proved to be all that is required. I have seen suggestions that the temperature of the house should be the same as that of the ice when it leaves the dump, but I do not see any good reason for that. For circulating the brine through the house we use a 5½x5x7 Dean Bros. pump.

What it Costs.

Now regarding the cost: I have never seen a statement nor have I heard any one say just what it costs per ton to keep manufactured ice in cold storage. They all tell you "it doesn't cost very much," or "not to amount to anything" or "we hardly notice it"; but as to what it really does cost I never heard. Now at our plant I think we come very nearly knowing what it costs. We have a good storage house and we store nothing but ice. We find that in cooling our house it costs us on an average of one ton of ice per twenty-four hours to cool the house capable of taking care of two hundred tons of ice. That is, instead of making twenty tons of ice, we can only make nineteen tons from our one machine. This ton of ice on the platform at the house is worth at the lowest \$2 per ton. So it costs us one cent per day per ton to store the ice.

Suppose you start to fill your ice house April 1 and hold the ice five months, it would cost you in round figures \$1.50 per ton to take care of it, not counting the cost of running your brine pump, which can be used as a circulator if the brine tank is so built. As a business proposition I do not think that the storage of manufactured ice is economical.

Protects the Customers.

Now comes the indirect point, and on this each and every one of us must decide according to the condition of the plant with which he is concerned. As I argue, the storage of manufactured ice is a success, but not an economical success, but I still contend that it is economy for owners of artificial ice plants to have an ice storage house in connection with their plants for this reason. It

is insurance to a certain extent. It protects you and your customers. It gives you a place for your surplus ice, and if you are selling more than your output, it keeps you from putting a bunch of money in an additional plant which is worthless except probably a month or six weeks in the year. You figure what you have, what you ought to have, what an additional plant would cost you, what a good storage house would cost you, and the cost of storage on ice, and you are then better prepared to know than I can tell you whether the storage of manufactured ice is economical for you.

One more point is this: If you have a house full of manufactured ice and only one machine and that one machine should go wrong, look out for the finish! If I had a house full of good lake or pond ice back of me, I would not for my own part store a pound of manufactured ice except what I had to in order to take care of the over-production of my machine when the time came to run regularly.

BOLL WEEVIL QUARANTINES.

(Concluded from page 19.)

supposition in these cases has been that during those months the weevils will be found in the cotton fields, while during the remainder of the year they may have taken flight to hibernation quarters, thus infesting a large number of commodities that would be uninfested during the other months. As a matter of fact, it has been found that there is usually an extensive flight of weevils as early as the middle of August. Shipment of hay or moss would therefore be practically as dangerous during summer as at any other time of the year. However, it is not considered that such danger at any time is great enough to warrant the inconvenience that is caused shipping interests by the enforcement of quarantines.

Some of the States have also quarantined bedding used by common carriers with shipments of live stock. The Department does not consider that there would be any great danger whatever in the use of hay or straw for this purpose.

Household goods have caused great confusion in quarantine regulations. The origin of the quarantine of household goods on the part of several States was the knowledge of very extensive emigration of negro tenants from infested portions of Texas to all parts of the South. It is the custom of such emigrants to carry along small quantities of special cotton seed, as well as to use cotton seed or seed cotton in packing furniture and other articles. As these practices involve the possible shipment of some of the commodities which should be quarantined, it is suggested that the shipment of household goods should be prohibited in all cases where the consignments are not ac-

companied by affidavits attached to the waybill stating that no cotton seed or other articles named as dangerous in a preceding paragraph are included.

The quarantine officer should have ample authority to modify, in special cases, whatever rules and regulations are promulgated. Such special cases might occur, for instance, in the treatment of baled cotton. There is no doubt that a general quarantine should be enforced against this product. There is considerable danger in shipping baled cotton to mills where cotton fields are adjacent, since the bagging around bales that have been stored near gins in infested territory might easily carry weevils. Nevertheless, a general quarantine should not be made to apply to shipments of baled cotton to mills in the cities, or to shipments to ports for direct export. Many similar cases where special action may be necessary will arise from time to time. The best method for providing for such cases is to grant considerable breadth of authority to the quarantine officer.

Quarantines designed to prevent the importation of the boll weevil are now in force in the following six States: Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina. They are directed against all counties in Texas and parishes in Louisiana that are indicated as infested, as well as against such counties or parishes as may become infested in the future. For further particulars the quarantine officers of the several States should be addressed directly.

STATE FERTILIZER WORKS.

When the State of South Carolina establishes a \$500,000 fertilizer dispensary will it forbid others to manufacture or sell fertilizers in the State? And will it be under police regulations? And will the fertilizer that the State sells be as high and as mean as the liquor it sells? These are questions that had better be answered in the beginning, for if the State goes into the business with an openfield and no favors, in competition with men who are skilled in business and experienced in this line of work, especially as there will be more or less politics in the State plant, the chances are that the taxpayers will pay too dear for their fertilizers and will, eventually, have a big deficit in the State treasury to make up in the course of time.—Newberry (S. C.) Observer.

Pick up equipment cheap. Watch page 48.

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TIERCES and PORK BARRELS
Hoops and Box Straps
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Slight Hardening of Prices Through Efforts of Packers—Continued Dull Speculation—Better Cash Demands by the Improved Market Tones—Consignments to Europe Steadily of Liberal Volume and Quicker Distributions There by Reason of the Firmer Markets in this Country—Hog Supplies at the Packing Points Not Large and Their Prices Firmer.

The hog products markets have had rather a stronger tone through the week, yet on the whole they have made slow headway to the higher trading basis that has been aimed for some time.

It has been a hard pull to get the market to any point of improvement, and on account of the generally apathetic look of speculation.

The hog markets, as well as the products markets, have been supported most of the time, since higher cost of hogs would be necessary for confidence in the products markets.

It has become a question as to whether the hog supplies will be of a large enough order when the farmers are through with their urgent farm work to warrant keeping up the prices of hogs.

Stronger products markets have some good features, more particularly in that they admit of quicker handling of the cash products and a quicker taking up the hog supplies. There is no question but that the distributors of both lard and meats have taken courage by the late improved tone of the markets for them, and that they are disposed to buy rather more freely, while that the foreign advices are of slightly more confident tones to market conditions for the products, where the supplies are being rather

more freely taken up for distribution to consumers.

It is always the case that it is much easier to sell cash stuff on stronger markets, no matter how cheap it looks upon market conditions of a contrary order. And it is encouraging to find a better market even in the respect that it admits of more business in the actual goods.

It rather looks as if the leaders had lost hope of reviving speculation among the outsiders and that it would seem as if they were not counting upon outside speculation for support of the situation, but only that they had hopes of even livelier home cash demand and an increased absorption of the products in Europe.

There is little reason to doubt that the European consumption will be materially ahead of that of last year, both of lard and meats. More and more from this along to the fall months the effect of last season's drouth weather should be felt in Europe, by which the use of the products from this country should steadily enlarge. Already the lard shipments hence to Europe are about equalling those of the previous year, and of meats they are in excess of those at that time, while for the entire season to next fall we expect to see a material increase of lard and meat shipments from this country as compared with those of the previous year.

The products markets are not too high or are they likely to become so for a good full consumption of the continental and United Kingdom markets of the meats and lard.

The increased European consumption for the season has been looked for ever since the drouth developments of last summer, while at that time it was clear that the season would be a dull one on speculation, and

largely because of the feeling then among the outsiders that it was a year for abundant supplies of the products at easy prices. It is well known that the outsider, if he feels that he cannot consistently be a "bull" neglects the market altogether.

At midweek the weather conditions over the West in their effect to strengthen the grain markets, and particularly as the wheat market had been oversold on the bearish construction of the government crop report, and by which there was a little nervousness to protect contracts when the cold weather reports came along, helped to strengthen the hog products markets. At that time, as well, prices of hogs at the packing points were bid up a little, while the supply of the hogs was of fair volume. The best that there was done with the products markets was to put them just a trifle stronger, while by the close of the day's trading the small advance was barely held.

There has been an increased demand from the South and Southwest to the western packing points, for the week, for meats.

The home distributions of pure lard have enlarged, while they keep up in fair volume of the compounds, despite the slightly higher prices for the latter, as noted a few days since. The compound lard at its 5@5½c. prices for car lots, is rather lower than its usual relatively cheap prices as compared with those of pure lard, as the jobbing prices of the latter would be around \$7.50, making the difference about 2½c. per pound.

The exports of lard were greater last week by 3,200,000 pounds than for the corresponding week last year or fully 13,434,380 pounds, of which 5,682,000 pounds to the United Kingdom and 6,170,000 pounds to the continent. The export movements since November 1,

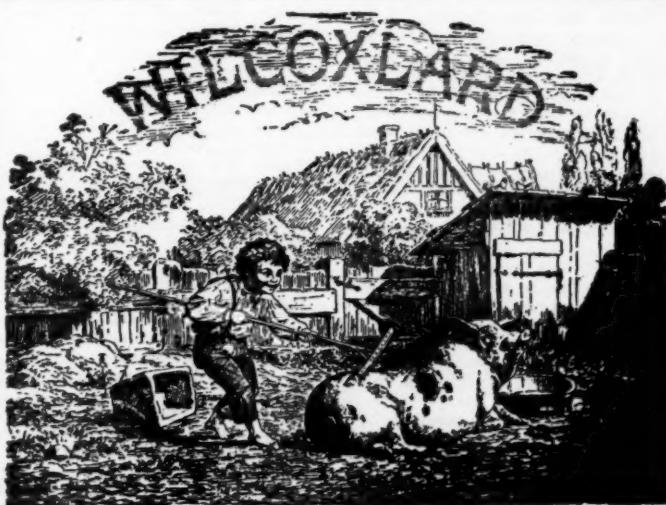
THE W. J. WILCOX

LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated
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LARD



have been 291,297,112 pounds lard, against 293,068,905 pounds, corresponding time last year, and of meats, 284,674,085 pounds and 279,830,827 pounds, respectively.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 214 pounds, against 213 pounds, previous week, 205 pounds, corresponding week 1904, and 218 pounds 1903.

The prices of hogs are about $\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher than a year ago at this time and $1\frac{1}{8}$ c. lower than two years ago.

On Thursday the hog receipts at the packing points were of a somewhat freer order, and it would appear that any better prices for the hogs, such as had been made for a few days before, were apt to urge supplies of the hogs forward. From the fact of this almost immediate increase of the supplies of the hogs by reason of the late slightly better prices for them, and that the average weight of hogs keeps well up, the inference is that there are plenty of hogs to come forward. In the event of large supplies of hogs it would be doubtful that the packers would protect prices for them to firmness; therefore, that the products markets would be likely to suffer after a while and that the current display of firmness for them, would in the contingency referred to, give way to weakness. There was, however, only slight weakness in Thursday's market for the products, and on the early trading, after which there was an advance of 5@7 points for lard and meats and 10c. for pork, and the market then closed with a decidedly strong undertone.

It is conceded that the consumption of pure lard in Europe is in excess of that of last year and that it is freer there of American meats than then, and because in part of Europe's rather shorter supplies of its own products than then, and as well, on account of the prices for the products which are not too high for a full consumption.

And the home takings of pure lard are as large as that of last year, while of the compounds they are somewhat more than then.

But the compound lard is likely to remain upon a reasonable consuming basis of value, and on that account there is the probability that a temper for materially better prices of pure lard will be checked.

It seems now almost a foregone conclusion that the cottonseed oil production for this season will reach about 3,000,000 barrels crude, as the cottonseed supplies have shown the additional marketing latterly in the Southeast sections to fairly imply it in connection with the expectation of the seed marketing when the planting season is over.

In other words, there is a promise of an oil production, in connection with the supplies of the oil to be had as carried over from last season, to make an abundant offering of it at reasonable prices for competition with other fats. The export trading in the oil is likely to be of that large volume, that better market conditions for it may be an outcome before the season closes, and particularly as the lined situation in Europe becomes stronger on its statistical position.

Exports from Atlantic ports for last week: 5,258 bls. pork; 13,434,380 lbs. lard; 14,185,555 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year, 2,219 bbls. pork; 10,204,238 lbs. lard; 11,778,808 lbs. meats.

In New York there has been more interest shown by exporters and at stronger prices, with sales of 360 bbls. mess at \$13.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, 13.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ %; 200 bbls. family at \$14.50@15; 400 bbls. short clear at \$13.50@15. Western steam lard has ranged from \$7.25@7.50, as to shipping points; city steam lard holds firm at \$6.87 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, with 200 tes sold at that. Compound lard has a steady fair demand, with car lots at 5@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. In city meats there is a little better business in pickled bellies, with 12 lbs. ave. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 10 lbs. ave. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; 14 lbs. ave. at 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. Of pickled shoulders sales of 2,500 looses at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., pickled hams sales 4,900 pieces at 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

BEEF—The market is very firm, with a good distributing business. City extra India mess, tierces, quoted at \$18@18.50. Barreled mess, \$10; packet, \$11@12; family, \$12.

MIGHT TRY IT IN NEW YORK.

Meat dealers who have been paying heavy bills for broken wagons and used-up horses and other expenses due to the impassable condition of New York's streets during the past winter, are interested in the scheme which has been worked out in Lincoln, Neb. They see in it a possible way out of the difficulty, and they are going to suggest it to Street Cleaning Commissioner Woodbury.

A municipal house-cleaning day has been inaugurated with success by the city improvement society of Lincoln. Agitation of the subject in the newspapers was the first step taken to arouse interest. The next step was for the mayor to issue a proclamation setting aside such a day. In Lincoln two days were thus devoted to the work. The school superintendent dismissed the schools for the day in order that the children might assist in the work, and the president of the board of health furnished free wagons for the disposal of garbage and rubbish. The work of cleaning back yards and alleys and vacant lots was entered into with a will, and it was admitted that Lincoln had never worn so clean a dress before. The health officers reported a great improvement in the sanitary condition of the city.

There are a good many thousand school children in New York City, and with their aid Commissioner Woodbury might possibly accomplish what has apparently been impossible for him up to this time.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships at \$200 bid.

Proposed for membership: Herbert Neustadt, Leonard S. Allen, W. W. Sawyer, Claude D. Liebman.

New Members: E. H. Weil, J. A. Maguire, H. L. Karrick, S. G. Bailey, J. S. Elverson, J. T. Connors, H. G. Anderson.

Visitors: J. W. Bell, W. S. Hirsch, Liverpool; H. M. Pollock, Belfast; Russell Coulter, Kansas City; L. S. Allen, T. W. Browning, O. Mayer, F. E. Smith, Chicago.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending April 8, 1905, with comparative tables of shipments:

	Week April 8, 1905.	Week April 9, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to April 8, 1905.
United Kingdom....	1,510	946	24,041
Continent	961	672	6,252
So. and Cen. Am....	1,043	80	10,322
West Indies	2,271	506	34,881
Br. No. Am. Col....	2	3	7,721
Other countries	8	12	524

END

Total	5,258	2,219	86,811
BACON AND HAMS.			
United Kingdom....	12,303,996	9,836,003	244,353,136
Continent	1,347,474	1,681,905	30,062,472
So. and Cen. Am....	116,825	70,600	2,341,788
West Indies	370,850	180,700	6,042,334
Br. No. Am. Col....	23,975
Other countries	46,800	9,600	1,820,878

14.198 KEE	11.2
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Totals	14,180,955	11,778,808	254,674,083
LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	5,682,294	4,663,665	123,949,636
Continent	6,170,093	4,494,438	138,304,480
So. and Cen. Am....	545,678	269,106	8,519,896
West Indies	925,515	718,185	15,722,300
Br. No. Am. Col....	3,880	391,130
Other countries	110,800	54,970	4,400,720

....	<u>13,434,380</u>	<u>10.2</u>
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RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Bacon and		
	Pork, bbls.	Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	3,916	4,281,675	4,580,120
Boston	260	3,826,200	1,492,881
Portland, Me.		1,900,375	223,500
Philadelphia		527,595	691,600

.....	283	2,0
.....

St. John, N. B.....	222	455,700	840,400
Galveston			
New Orleans	577	100,225	1,029,750
Total.....	801	\$1,455,525	\$2,869,550

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

	Nov. 1, 1904,	Nov. 1, 1903,	
	April 8,	April 9,	
	1905.	1904.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	17,362,200	16,009,200	1,353,000
Bacon & hams, lbs.	284,674,083	279,830,827	4,843,256
Lard, lbs.	201,297,112	293,068,905	.....

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100
Oanned meats.....	10/	15/	25c
Eel sals.....	7/6	7/6	10c
Bacon.....	10/	7/6	20c
Lard, tins.....	10/	15/	20c
Cheese.....	20/	20/	25M
Butter.....	35/	30/	30M
Tallow.....	10/	10/	15c
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	20c
Pork, per bin.....	1/6	2/6	20c

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, April 8, 1905, are as follows, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	—Beef— Tcs.	Bbs.	Pork.	Tcs.	—Lard— Pkgs.
1	Etruria, Liverpool	.....	789	584	.....	.....	155	.....	237	550
2	Bovic, Liverpool	1728	.....	1149	.....	201	.....	26	388	3518
	Teutonic, Liverpool	.....	973	1631	.....	.....	.....	367	890	4610
	Celtic, Liverpool	.....	.....	212	.....	75	.....	54	679	1040
	Philadelphia, Southampton	.....	2033	1638	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	625
	Mesaba, London	.....	300	844	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	6905
	Consuelo, Hull	.....	.....	890	.....	50	.....	.....	486	8402
	Brooklyn City, Bristol	.....	.....	41	.....	45	.....	.....	.....	5850
3	Pretoria, Hamburg	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	55	15	200	1175
4	Ryndam, Rotterdam	6000	.....	25	.....	.....	25	.....	1241	14200
	Greisenu, Bremen	2240	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	61	10	675
	Kaiser Wil. der Grosse, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	139	25	.....
	St. Andrew, Dunkirk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	St. Andrew, Antwerp	6715	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	25	90	190
	Kroonland, Antwerp	13625	.....	256	.....	10	.....	198	142	1800
	British Princess, Antwerp	11099	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Quebec, Havre	1639	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	La Lorraine, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	550
	Constance, Bordeaux	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	475
5	Giulia, Mediterranean	.....	.....	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	505
	Sardegna, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
	Weimar, Mediterranean	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Patria, Mediterranean	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Italia, Mediterranean	1540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Pocasset, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	1340
	Sicilia, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	285
	Black Prince, South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	62	.....	.....	385

Total	44886	4095	7662	....	391	807	885	5433	40569
Last week	25663	2211	7782	2317	984	752	840	8459	42785
Same time in 1904.....	25445	16961	8034	2091	769	581	792	4616	44416
1.—300 pkgs. tallow.	2.—292 pkgs. tallow.	3.—130 pkgs. tallow.	4.—10 pkgs. tal-						
low. 5.—125 pkgs. tallow.	6.—250 pkgs. tallow.								

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The London sale on Wednesday showed that there was a firmer tone to the English markets, as there was considerable demand for the supplies on offer, with 900 casks sold out of 1,600 casks offered, with the beef grade bringing 3d. higher prices and the mutton grade not showing marked change in the prices.

The increased demands upon the English markets were partly from continental sources, and as influenced by the opening up of inland navigation upon the continent, and, as well from the better markets in the United Kingdom and upon the Continent for other soap materials.

The tone of the foreign markets has to do with the sentiment in this country in that more or less tallow and greases are steadily going abroad, either in the way of consignments or upon new demands, and that there is at least more encouragement for consignments to the other side.

The markets in this country have not varied for the week, although that they may be called firm.

While the late considerable demand for tallow, as well as for greases, at the West, supplied temporarily the more important demands there, therefore that there has been a quiet condition of trading this week, yet the stocks were so much reduced by the late buying, that it has been easy to hold prices for them.

There would seem to be reason for decidedly firm prices for tallow, when it is considered that the prices of oleo stearine and oleo oil are highly satisfactory to the makers, and that the fat is picked over close for their makes, whereby the tallow production suffers, particularly as the tallow production would not otherwise be a particularly large one, because of the condition of the cattle arriving at the packing centres. The fact, as well as that consumption of the tallow uses up the production of it closely, however quiet at times demands for it seem.

Nevertheless some of our local soapmakers are indifferent as buyers of the tallow, and it has been found impossible on some lots, as offered in New York, to obtain this week the before quoted prices for them, although that other supplies of the tallow, as reported sold over the country, show the late quoted trading basis.

There is no question but that the cheap prices of cotton oil—practically 3.40c. per pound—works upon the sentiment of some of the soapmakers, even in directions where the cotton oil is never used. The cotton oil is undoubtedly lower in value than ever before as compared with the cost of tallow. But the feature is that it is substituted more largely than ever before for grease in soap-making. The wants of tallow are quite as free as ordinarily by the soapmakers, as covering the consumption of the country in a

general way, however careful, in some directions, the buying is by the soapmakers.

The collections of fat have enlarged a little, and as the Lenten season is nearly over the fat collections will soon be of a more important order; and this may be one reason why some of the soapmakers are indifferent, just now, in buying the tallow.

Nevertheless the market would seem to have a good undertone, and some conditions would have to completely change, and which, at present, looks improbable for other than firm conditions of the tallow market.

The production of New York City hhd. tallow is now about 600 hhds. weekly. When about 250 hhds. are taken out of that for contract deliveries, as well as the usual shipments to England, there is not permitted much of an offering on the open market here. Just now there is practically nothing offered this side of next week's delivery of the city hhd. tallow, and this is the third week since there has been a sale of it. The bidding price for the city hhd. is 4½c., and the asking price 4¾c. The city, in tierces, is 4¾c. bid and 5c. asked. The weekly contract deliveries of city hhds. were made at 4¾c.

Edible tallow has 5½c. bid, and some small sales at that, but some lots of city made held at 5¾c. Sales of 175 tierces at 5½c.

Country made tallow on offer here moves out slowly with good lots at 4½c. and prime at 4¾c., while kettle ranges to 5½c.; in all 175,000 pounds have been sold.

The western markets are quite firm; prime packers at Chicago quoted at 5¼c., and city renderers at 4¾c.

OLEO STEARINE.—While naturally as much fat as possible goes to the make of the oil and stearine and as away from tallow, because of the high prices of the oil and stearine, yet the production is steadily taken up and the supplies in first hands are not at all burdensome, while there is a disinclination to sell except at still higher prices. The market stands in New York at 8c. bid and up to 8¼c. asked, and at Chicago 8c. bid and 8¼c. asked. The compound lard business is steadily of fair volume. Sales of 250,000 pounds of the stearine in New York at 8c. and 200,000 pounds in Chicago at 8c., and afterwards 4 cars out of town made in New York at 8c., with rumors of small sales in Chicago at 8¼c.

The more important holdings of the stearine are of course at the West, and in some degree on speculative account. The Eastern pressers are busy meeting contract deliveries and have very little surplus supply for sale. There is little buying interest, but the market has a firm look, with the higher cost lard.

COTTON SEED STEARINE.—There are steady shipments to Europe of fair quantities and freer supplies of double pressed could be sold on export demands. About 33c. per gallon quoted.

GREASE.—There is a good deal on offer steadily from the West and the general supplies are more than can be handled at steady prices. The exporters are doing little, and soapmakers' buying is of a conservative order. Yellow quoted at 3¾@4½c.; house at 3¾@3¾c. for good; bone at 3¾@4½c.; choice white at 5½@5¼c.; ordinary lots of "A" white at 4¾c., and "B" white at 4½c.

GREASE STEARINE.—Buying interest is a little stronger and the market has a firm look. Yellow quoted at 4½c., white at 5c.

OLEO OIL.—Supplies of choice are closely bought up at strong prices. Rotterdam is having a liberal butterine business. Rotterdam quotes at 60 florins, New York, at 10½c. for choice, 8c. for medium and 6¾c. for low grade.

COCOANUT OIL.—The temper of the market rather favors buyers, with supplies to arrive more freely offered and buying interest slack. Ceylon, spot, 6½c., and April to June shipments at 6½c.; Cochin, spot, 7¼@7½c.; do., April to June shipments at 6¾c.

PALM OIL.—Demands are moderate and for small lots. Red quoted at 5¼c.; Lagos at 5¾@5½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The distributing business is improved and the market has a steady tone. 20 cold test at 97@98c.; 30 do., at 86c.; prime, at 48@50c.; 40 test, at 68@69c.

LARD OIL.—There is a firmer line of prices and an increased jobbing business. Prime quoted at 57@60c.

CORN OIL.—Tone of the market is a little steadier, with somewhat improved demands. Quoted at \$3.60@3.65 for car lots.

THE LABEL CRAZE.

It is a wonder they don't compel Providence to label the atmosphere "compound" when it blows into some of the states where food departments and courts play the fool with food laws before high heaven.—Merchants' Review.

Vaporised Fuller's Earth

Sulphur which Injures Oils has been
Extracted by New Process

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Finest Fuller's Earth in the World. Bolted 100
Mesh, Uniform, Economical
NO AGENTS

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BONE MILLS.

THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Tallow, Grease, Stearine

Cocoanut Oil, Palm Oil

Olive Oil Foots

and

All Soap Materials

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 WEST STREET, NEW ROYK

THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 16.)

records. Testimony in regard to private cars before the Interstate Commerce Commission and before committees of Congress, of which a large amount has been taken in the past year, has been digested. In addition the Bureau has obtained statements from several car-line companies not controlled by any of the large packing concerns under discussion, and from other sources.

The data so collected show that the mileage payment on refrigerator cars is generally three-fourths of a cent per mile, but in a considerable territory it is 1 cent per mile, these payments applying in nearly every instance to both loaded and empty cars. The Bureau, for reasons shown in the text, has adopted an average rate of 0.7875 cents per car mile, which is probably a little too conservative. The total cost of maintaining a refrigerator car, including repairs, taxes, and a 6 per cent allowance for depreciation, has been computed at \$115 per car per year.

On the basis of these calculations the net profit, from mileage alone, on the operation of a representative refrigerator car in the packinghouse industry appears to range from about 14 per cent to above 17 per cent per year on an average cost of \$1,000 per car. It is possible that the allowance made by the Bureau for repairs is a little too low, but it may be noted that the actual returns of one private car line, that of the Cudahy Packing Company, show a net profit on the original investment of 22 per cent. in 1902, of 20 per cent. in 1903, and of 17.7 per cent. in 1904. The mileage rate of this company, however, was higher than the average rate of 0.7875 cent, adopted by the Bureau, while the average original cost of the cars of this company was somewhat less than \$1,000, the average figure used by the Bureau in its calculations; the returns also covered a few tank cars. The figures of this company, therefore, cannot be regarded as fairly representative.

There is reason to believe that the net profit of some private car lines in the packinghouse industry is considerably smaller. In a general way, however, the computations of the Bureau indicate that the profit on the operation of private refrigerator cars on mileage alone is a liberal one. No attempt is made to discuss this subject except in its connection with the packinghouse industry, and in handling packinghouse products the only receipts of the car lines are those from mileage. The operation of private car lines in the fruit trade has been the subject of extended investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

(To be continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

CANADIAN MEAT EXPORTS.

Canada exported animals and animal products during the fiscal year 1904 to the amount of \$63,812,117. Of this \$57,920,010 went to Great Britain and \$4,217,653 came into the United States.

DO YOU WANT A MAN?

Good men for all factory positions to be found through our Wanted department. See page 48.

Louisville Cotton Oil Co.,

REFINERS OF COTTON OIL

ALSO FIRST, IF NOT ONLY

LICENSED AND BONDED

COTTON SEED OIL WAREHOUSE

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Brings PRODUCERS, DEALERS and CONSUMERS of COTTON SEED OIL in closer touch with each other than ever before and at less cost than by any other method. It also enables the speculatively inclined capitalist to buy and sell Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil without Mill or Refinery, working on his own judgment entirely.

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CABLE ADDRESS
"COTTONOIL," Louisville.

FAT CATTLE PRICES IN ENGLAND.

British government reports on the weighing of cattle at various cattle markets in the kingdom gives a line on native fat cattle prices in that country for the past seven years. The number of cattle weighed where prices were furnished has not been large, but the figures are fairly representative. For the period since the practice was instituted, the average values of prime and good fat cattle respectively were as follows:

	Prime per 100 lbs.	Good per 100 lbs.
1898.....	\$8.08	\$7.64
1899.....	8.52	8.00
1900.....	8.88	8.36
1901.....	8.64	8.20
1902.....	9.12	8.60
1903.....	8.72	8.24
1904.....	8.60	8.04

Concerning the progress of the movement to conduct cattle sales by weight, rather than by the head, the government report adds:

The returns received during the year 1904 in respect of the twenty-one places in Great Britain scheduled under the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Act, 1891, show that the number of cattle entering the markets at those places was 1,177,717, as compared with 1,262,301 in the previous year. There was also a reduction of 182,000 in the number of sheep; while, on the other hand, nearly 24,000 more swine were exposed.

For the first time in the history of these returns a slight check appears in the slow but steady progress of the system of weighing cattle. In 1903 the number weighed at these scheduled markets was slightly less than in the previous year, but relatively to the reduced number entering the markets the proportion was larger than in 1902. Last year, however, there was a decline both in the number and proportion of cattle weighed, which brought the figures to a position only slightly better than in 1901. Though this decline is to be regretted, it is satisfactory to know that it is due almost entirely to a diminution in the number of cattle returned from one point, and that there is no evidence of any general decline in the practice of weighing, which continues on the whole to make progress, though in a varying degree, in different parts of the country. The

returns for Scotland showed, as usual, a much more extensive use of the weighbridge than is the case in England.

CALL FOR INTER-STATE CONVENTION.

The announcement of the ninth annual convention of the Inter-State Cottonseed Crushers' Association, to be held at New Orleans, May 16th, 17th and 18th, already made in the columns of The National Provisioner, is confirmed by the following official notice to the members of the association by President Fitzsimons and Secretary Gibson:

Dallas, Tex., April 7, 1905.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in New Orleans on the 29th and 30th of March, it was decided that the next (9th) Annual Convention of the Inter-State Association be called to meet in the City of New Orleans on the 16th, 17th and 18th of May next, and a committee composed of Messrs. John W. Todd, chairman, New Orleans; E. T. George, New Orleans; W. E. Jervey, New Orleans; R. Vallon, New Orleans; E. V. Benjamin, New Orleans; J. C. Hamilton, Baton Rouge; E. M. Durham, Vicksburg—was appointed to make such arrangements as are necessary for holding the meeting, entertaining the members, their friends and families.

This meeting will be a most important and interesting one, and we hope every member will be present and give their assistance in its deliberations, to the end that all that is done may be for the best interests of the association and all its members. As soon as the Committee of Arrangements makes its report and reduced rate tickets are arranged for all details will be given each member, with the hope that they will be present.

Yours very truly,

C. FITZSIMONS, President.

ROBERT GIBSON, Sec'y and Treas.

MORE PLANTS FOR FORT WORTH.

Recent increase in activity in packing and livestock circles at Fort Worth has revived the report that new packing enterprises are in contemplation for that city. Conditions from a hog standpoint are said to be especially favorable, and it is rumored that the Cudahys may erect a plant at Fort Worth in the near future, and that the Morris interests also have an eye on that territory.

COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Market Developments.

The prices of cotton oil have varied little through the week, although that they have been alternately easy and steady, but yet that at this writing they exhibit a fairly good undertone and a small advance. There is not, however, much prospect of very marked changes to the trading basis yet awhile, notwithstanding the feeling that bottom has been touched, and that a small improvement in the prices would not be an improbable outcome.

The May delivery of the prime yellow has been a little more freely protected this week, yet that there is still a fairly full "long" interest in it. The developments concerning that month, as deliveries upon the contracts are then made, as they may be large, or as that the month's contracts may be even better protected by switching or covering, are awaited with interest.

There is a sentiment, however, that prices are now pretty low, and while that expectations could not be indulged in of a material near future advance upon them, yet that there is no need of especial pressure in selling.

It is considered that the home consumption of the oil is of rather considerable, and more than the average volume; in other words, that it is moderately in excess of that of last year, although that it is not so large as it was two years ago, in which earlier season the compound makers had an extraordinarily large business in compound lard because of the then pure lard market situation and the, at that time, relatively low prices for compound lard, as compared with those for pure lard.

And, however, that the compound makers will be pretty well protected in their near future needs of the oil through contract deliveries on old buying orders at, in instances,

lower prices than those current, and that their new demands are light, yet the fact remains that the consumption is proceeding in volume as freely as could have been expected, and that it remains to be seen as to whether the production will be of excessive volume, particularly when it will be drawn upon more freely than in last year by foreign markets, by which a later period of this season will exhibit more pertinently than now the influences.

The trade is more generally coming to the conclusion that the season's output will be in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 bbls. crude, or essentially the figures we claimed as probable for it in the fall months, although that the trade has to, of course, make some deductions from possibilities of the amount of seed to be had after the planting season is over. But the Southeast sections have been furnishing latterly steadily liberal quantities of the seed, although that just now buying of it is of a conservative order.

The development has been that the Southeast sections had plenty of seed to sell, and that it has marketed latterly as much of it as the mills cared to take up.

The trade, as well, reasons that with any such cotton crop as was shown this last year that if there had been counted upon the regular supplies of seed from it that an oil production would have been made largely in excess of any that has been indicated as probable of it.

But that it has been disposed to allow for all possibilities of much more extensive than ordinary use of the seed for fertilizing and feeding purposes, as well as the feature that less seed than usual was produced in some sections per lint bale, and yet that a season's production of 3,000,000 bbls. crude oil was an altogether probable one. And the fact that the seed has come out freely with-

in the last few weeks in the Southeast section, with the probabilities of more important supplies of it than usual as following the close of the planting season, strengthens the belief of the indicated probable production.

The reason the trade thinks that even freer than usual supplies of the seed will be had after the planting season is over is in the belief that the remaining supplies of the seed would hardly be allowed to go to waste, even if the market prices for them are not just where the sellers think they ought to be; in other words, that "some money for the remaining supplies of seed, as they may be wanted, would be better than no money at all," and that the present holders of the seed will be likely to come to that conclusion. A good deal of seed could still be had in the Southeast sections.

By our process of reasoning in last week's review of the market the opinion could be held that rather less oil will be carried over this season than was carried over last year; the surplus quantity of the oil carried over last year was the largest in any season that we can recall; this surplus adds to the supply of the oil to be used this season. But, however, the very fair quantity of the oil that seems likely to be in hand by the close of this season, however much less of it that seems probable, than was carried over in the previous year, there would be less meant in the way of protecting it than usual if around current prices are to prevail to that time. Besides the low prices would throw it more quickly into consumption.

Our opinion is that better prices are more likely to prevail for the oil in the latter part of the season than meanwhile, and it is based upon the following deductions; that the season's extent of the home consumption and foreign markets requirements are likely

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then to exert more influence than seems possible meanwhile from expectations concerning them, that the cotton seasons' planting is a late one, and that there is now little doubt of a decreased cotton acreage, materially so, as against that of last year; that it would be extremely doubtful if there would be again this year the phenomenal crop weather conditions of the previous year, and that it looks as if the late planting season would carry the cotton crop to a dangerous period for it in the fall months. Then, again, observations of the linseed situation in Europe would imply there will be much more export interest than usual in cotton oil supplies in this country. The linseed and linseed oils have been steadily advancing in prices upon the foreign markets through their statistical positions.

It is only by comparison with last year that the linseed supplies look in unsatisfactory proportions. The last season's supplies of linseed were simply enormous. But that the supply of it shows this year materially less than then, means prospects of larger requirements from our markets of cotton seed oil, considering the prices that appear probable for it. The linseed shipments to Europe from Jan. 1 to April 1 were 1,960,000 quarters; these as against 2,610,500 quarters in 1904 and 1,885,000 quarters in 1903. There is afloat of the linseed barely two-thirds of the supply that was afloat at this time last year. India's prospective shipments of the linseed are of a much lighter order. Nothing like the linseed engagements usually associated with the early movement of a new crop have been entered into this season by Indian shippers.

There is a marked difference of opinion as to the Argentine linseed out-turn. The fact is, however, that the linseed is coming forward in a reserved way, no matter how much of the indifference in selling it may be due to the good financial position of the first hand owners of it.

With the close of this week the exports of the cotton oil from this country will foot up from September 1, close to 600,000 barrels, and this amount is very close to the quantity taken last year for the entire season. There are now ahead practically five months' exports, to the close of the season, therefore, there is now no reason to doubt but that the exports of the oil will reach the expected at least 300,000 barrels greater quantity for the season than that of the previous year's movement.

It would seem safe, then, to expect that the exports this year will reach at least 900,000 barrels, and that they may come up to fully 1,000,000 barrels, particularly if the linseed situation in Europe holds along to the present view of it, and, as well, that the

cotton oil prices in this country do not get much over those now current. In our opinion, it is doubtful if cotton oil values will do materially better until the foreign markets and home consumers have more freely taken up the surplus supplies here. There is a good deal of the cotton oil under contract for May shipment to Europe.

That the mills believe in better market situations than those at present is shown in the unwillingness on their part to sell at all freely, and the fact that prices of the crude oil are held relatively better at the mills than those of the refined oil in New York, so far as concerns in the comparison the prices of the crude and refined for early deliveries.

There is, unquestionably, a good deal of the crude oil over the South; moreover, it could be wished that it was more freely sold up, if hopes are to be held of nearby better refined oil market conditions. The fact that this crude oil is held is a drag upon sentiment for better general market conditions for the near deliveries.

The speculation in New York is not at all of a hearty character on the long side, except in the September option; at the same time there is no general effort to sell "short." However, it was observed that people who had the actual oil to place were more freely selling the deliveries up to and including July, up to Wednesday's trading, when the situation changed to a firmer tone and more reserved selling.

The considerable tender of the oil upon April contracts in New York, over which there was contention as to quality being suited to contract requirements, as noted in our previous week's review, were finally, in a general way, accepted as a good delivery.

The English markets for cottonseed oil have advanced this week and are quite firm, partly because of the better prices than latterly for Egyptian seed, but, as well, influ-

enced by the stronger markets for other soap oils in Europe, and notably those for linseed.

The relative prices for cotton oil in New York as against those for some other soap materials are about 3.40c. per pound, with grease at 3½@3¾c. per pound and tallow at 4½@4¾c. for city, hhds. The difference in the prices of the oil and tallow are especially noteworthy, as it is unprecedented in favor of the use of the oil, yet that, just now, it unfavorably affects the consumption of greases rather than of tallow; the consumption of the oil was never so large as at present by the soapmakers.

New York Transactions.

At the close of the previous week the market was steady; prime yellow, April, at 25@25¼c.; May, at 25½@25¾c.; July, at 26¼@26½c.; August, at 26¾@27c.; September, at 27¼@27½c.; sales, 200 bbls. May at 25¾c.; 2,000 bbls. August at 27c.; 200 bbls. September at 27¼c.

On Monday the market was barely steady and active; sales were 6,500 bbls. prime yellow, May, at 25¾c., including one line of 5,000 bbls.; 100 bbls. August at 26¾c.; 2,400 bbls. September at 27¼c.; 700 bbls. do. at 27½c.; prices early in the day; April at 24½@24¾c.; May at 25¼@25½c.; July at 26¼@26½c.; August at 26½@27c.; September at 27@27¼c.; and on the last "call"; April at 25@25¼c.; May at 25½@25¾c.; July at 26¼@26½c.; August at 26½@26¾c.; September at 27@27¼c.

On Tuesday the market was just steady on deliveries this side of September and a trifle firmer for September; sales, 100 bbls. prime yellow, April, at 25¼c.; 300 bbls. do. at 25½c.; 3,100 bbls. May at 25¾c.; 800 bbls. June at 26c.; 3,900 bbls. do. at 26¼c.; 300 bbls. July at 26¼c.; 100 bbls. September at 27¼c.; prices on the first "call"; April at 25@25¼c.; May at 25½@25¾c.; July at 26¼@26½c.; August at 26½@27c.; September at 27@27¼c.; and on the last "call";

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April at 25@25½c.; May at 25½@25¾c.;
June at 26@26¼c.; July at 26¼@26½c.;
August at 26¾@27c.; September at 27¼@
27½c.

On Wednesday the market opened stronger
and about ¼c. higher, with a more reserved
disposition to sell; first "call" prices; April
at 25¼@25½c.; May at 25½@26c.; June at
26¼@26½c.; July at 26½@27c.; August at
27@27½c.; September at 27¼@27½c.; and
in the afternoon continued firmness; last
"call" prices: April at 25½@25¾c.; May at
25¾@26c.; June at 26¼@26½c.; July at
26½@27c.; August at 27@27½c.; September
at 27½@27¾c.; sales, 100 bbls. April at
25½c.; 300 bbls. July at 26¾c.; 1,100 bbls.
September at 27½c.

On Thursday the market opened even
stronger, especially for early deliveries, with
some improvement in the demand to meet
contracts for export, but, as well, based
upon the European linseed situation, and
which was affecting the English cotton oil
market to an advance. First "call" prices:
April, 25¾@26¼c.; May, 25¾@26c.; June,
26¼@26½c.; July, 26½@26¾c.; August,
27@27½c.; September, 27½@27¾c. Sales,
100 bbls. April at 25¾c.; 500 bbls. May at
26c.; 500 bbls. July at 26¾c.; and on the
last "call," April at 25½@26c.; May at 25½
@26c.; June at 26@26½c.; July at 26½@
27c.; August at 27@27½c.; September at
27½@27¾c. Sales, 100 bbls. at 25½c.; 1,500
bbls. May at 25¾c.; 1,500 bbls. September
at 27½c.

Export Demands.

The exporters are not markedly interested,
yet they are giving the market more atten-
tion than they were disposed to give it last
week, chiefly because of the substantial rise
in the European prices of linseed, which has
also brought up a little the prices of cotton
oil in England. There has been steadily a
good deal of the oil offered the continental
markets at easier prices than the lay down
cost on open market rates here. And this,
while it has given some little trading with
Europe, has narrowed demands otherwise;
hence results the quiet feeling as reported by
some of the shippers, while others get a
steady business and largely help to swell the
export movements, which are materially
greater thus far for the season than those
of last year for the corresponding time.
There have been 4,500 bbls. prime yellow sold
for export. April and May deliveries at 25
@25¾c., and 2,800 bbls. edible oils at 27½@
28c., the latter including butter, as well as
white and winter yellows.

Compound Makers' Demands.

The late rise in the prices of compound
lard to 5@5¼c. does not check demand for
it, and which is of a steady fair order, while
it keeps somewhat beyond that of last year,
although that it is less than that of two
years since; therefore, the degree of the
consumption of the cotton oil by the com-
pound makers is easily made out, however
moderate the demands for the oil are for
the present by the compound makers, and
who are pretty well protected in their needs
of the oil by contract deliveries to them
through old buying orders. The bleaching
grade, in tanks, is nominally 23½@24c., in
Chicago. The oleo stearine market is very
sensitive to the increased consumption by
the compound makers, and has sold at 8c.,
while it closed held to 8¼c.

Soap Makers' Demands.

Some few sales of cotton oil have been
made to the local soapmakers. But the large
soapmakers over the country had bought
largely ahead, and their current demands
are light. Soapmakers' consumption of the
oil steadily keeps up in somewhat larger
volume than in the year before.

At The Mills.

There have been bids to the Southeast
mills of 19c.; and occasionally 19½c., in some
sections, while small lots have been had at
19¼@19½c. But the sales, all told, will
hardly exceed 20 tanks. Most of the mills
feel quite confident over the future and they
refrain from pressing their supplies for sale.
Indeed, most of them practically hold off the
markets as sellers, although their late ask-
ing prices have been steadily above those for
the refined in New York, in the ordinary re-
lation of the prices of crude and refined.

The Seed Situation.

A liberal quantity of seed had been had
latterly in the Southeast sections, and the
receipts there are now of very fair volume,
but new buying is moderate, and because the
situation is now feeling the result of the late
reduction in the prices of the seed. A con-
siderable additional volume of seed is ex-
pected to come out with the close of the
planting season. The price of seed in the
Southeast is in a general way about \$14.50
per ton, and above that in some localities.

Oil Cake at the Mills.

Large shipments of the meal are being
steadily made to Europe from New Orleans
and Galveston, and the proportion of the
movement continues highly satisfactory as

against that of last year, although new de-
mands are rather quiet. Quoted at \$25.25
per long ton at New Orleans.

The Lard Position.

The market has had a slight hardening
tone, but it is clearly not coming out as the
packers hoped it would and the 8c. talked
of September price is still out of reach. Ex-
cept as the market is held strong and that
it permits the marketing of cash stuff here
and in Europe, the features are of a de-
pressed order, as the supplies are of liberal
volume and it is impossible to get in outside
speculation. Besides the time is getting
closer when the farmers will more freely re-
lease their hog supplies, as finishing up their
farm work. Indeed, rather larger hog sup-
plies have been attracted latterly by the bet-
ter prices for them, since to protect the prod-
ucts markets the prices of the live stock, as
well, must be well supported. Any small
advance in the prices of hogs seems to in-
crease shipments forward of them, and this
is significant in connection with the very
fair average weight of hogs of a very good
marketable supply of them back in the coun-
try.

SOUTHERN MARKETS**Atlanta.**

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Atlanta, Ga., April 13.—Oil market dull;
19c. for April and May. Meal easy; \$20 for
export grade; no demand for lower grades.
Hulls nominal; \$5 at Atlanta for loose.

Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Dallas, Tex., April 13.—Oil market quiet,
but steady; 19c. freely bid; 19½@20c.
asked; no trading. Meal, \$24, f. o. b. Galves-
ton.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
New Orleans, La., April 13.—Prime crude
dull at 19c. for Texas; 19½c. for Valley. De-
mand for refined light. Cake and meal firmer
at 25¾c., long ton, shipside, New Orleans.
Late seed receipts are satisfactory.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)
Memphis, Tenn., April 13.—Cottonseed oil
market dull; prime crude worth 20c.; prime
meal, 21c. Hulls are lower at 4¼@4½c.,
loose.

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Kansas City.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—The cotton oil market showed more activity during the week, buyers meeting mills' views of 20c. for prime crude in the Territories. Some sales later at 19½c. for early shipments.

CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, April 13.—Cottonseed oil is steady to strong; fair demand for off grades at 33½ marks. Prime summer yellow quoted at 35 marks, butter oil at 37 marks.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, April 13.—Cottonseed oil market is very dull, prime summer yellow, sales at 41½ francs, and of winter oil at 46 francs.

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, April 13.—Cottonseed oil market is easy; buyers are pretty well supplied. Nominal quotations for prime summer yellow at 41 francs and for winter yellow 46 francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, April 13.—Cottonseed oil market has a fair business in choice and butter oils at 22½ florins. Prime summer yellow offered at 21½ florins; off summer yellow at 20½ florins.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 13.—Cottonseed oil market is strengthening on account of the advance in linseed oil; sales of prime summer yellow at 17s. 3d. and off oil at 16s. 10½d. c. i. f. English ports.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending April 13, 1905, and for the same period since September 1, 1904 were as follows:

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund	25	25
Aberdeen	—	50
Acapulco	—	25
Adelaide	—	292
Alexandria	94	3,106
Algiers	1,049	4,706
Algoa Bay	—	103
Ancona	—	578
Antigua	—	76
Antwerp	170	1,860
Auckland	—	47
Asua	—	6
Barbadoes	40	882
Belfast	—	25
Bergen	50	378
Bone	—	360
Bordeaux	25	3,120
Braila	—	23
Bremen	—	467
Bridgetown	—	10
Bristol	—	2,255
Buenos Ayres	—	10
Calabar	—	90
Cape Town	—	501
Cardiff	—	10
Cartagena	—	4
Cayenne	—	191
Christiania	75	956
Christiansand	—	45
Cienfuegos	—	47
Ciudad Bolivar	—	9
Colon	19	423
Conakry	—	45
Copenhagen	125	2,785
Corinto	—	146
Curacao	—	6
Danzig	—	2,950
Delagoa Bay	—	21
Demerara	—	873
Drontheim	—	59
Dublin	—	78
Dundee	—	25
Dunkirk	50	450
East London	—	125
Flume	—	2,000
Port de France	—	1,818

Fremantle	—	58
Galatz	80	1,820
Genoa	905	26,036
Georgetown	113	269
Gibraltar	50	755
Glasgow	100	4,365
Gothenberg	—	2,201
Guadaloupe	—	1,804
Guayaquil	—	45
Hamburg	100	2,960
Havana	63	1,334
Havre	875	20,670
Hong Kong	—	108
Hull	—	225
Jamaica	—	56
Kingston	71	2,135
Konigsberg	—	1,200
La Guaira	—	558
La Libertad	9	9
Leghorn	270	11,856
Leith	—	50
Liverpool	50	3,342
London	—	1,844
Lorenzo Marques	—	9
Macoris	—	1,400
Malmo	—	115
Malta	—	1,168
Manchester	—	410
Manos	—	20
Marseilles	8,550	59,253
Martinique	—	1,581
Massowah	—	120
Matanzas	19	58
Mauritius	—	8
Melbourne	—	378
Montego Bay	—	58
Montevideo	196	3,697
Naples	50	4,147
Newcastle	—	20
Oran	—	2,533
Panama	21	107
Para	—	19
Phillipsville	—	506
Pointe a Pitre	—	225
Port Antonio	—	94
Port au Prince	—	51
Port Limon	9	34
Port Natal	—	170
Porto Cabello	—	7
Port of Spain	—	105
Port Said	83	707
Progreso	—	61
Puerto Plata	—	517
Rio Grande du Sul	4	4
Rio Janeiro	976	6,071
Rotterdam	—	7,371
St. Croix	—	19
St. John	19	158
St. Kitts	—	751
St. Martin	244	244
St. Thomas	—	37
San Domingo City	—	252
Santiago	—	68
Santos	—	970
Shanghai	—	19
Sierra Leone	—	10
Singapore	—	133
Southampton	—	850
Stavanger	25	495
Stockholm	50	4,275
Stettin	—	500
Sydney	—	483
Tangier	125	600
Trieste	600	25,261
Trinidad	—	844
Tunis	—	116
Valetta	340	1,908
Valparaiso	334	1,830
Varna	—	75
Velle	—	200
Venice	2,217	81,431
Vera Cruz	—	111
Wellington	—	70
Yokohama	—	19
Totals	18,175	279,073

From New Orleans.

Antwerp	—	8,410
Belfast	75	725
Bremen	—	3,128
Copenhagen	550	2,780
Genoa	—	2,121
Glasgow	—	8,688
Hamburg	300	16,383
Havana	—	1,277
Hull	200	1,065
London	—	600
Liverpool	—	11,690
London	—	5,830
Manchester	—	550
Marseilles	—	18,900
Porto Rico	—	65
Rotterdam	950	92,190
Stettin	—	50
Trieste	3,500	17,987
Venice	—	2,810
Totals	5,575	191,379

From Galveston.

Antwerp	—	4,780
Hamburg	—	2,946
Liverpool	—	1,980
Marseilles	—	3,850
Rotterdam	—	67,549
Tampico	—	3,263
Trieste	—	7,521
Vera Cruz	—	10,246
Totals	—	101,655

From Newport News.

Hamburg	—	7,478
Liverpool	—	1,777

London	—	146
Rotterdam	—	7,691
Totals	—	17,092

From Baltimore.

Antwerp	—	1,650
Belfast	—	100
Bremen	—	540
Bremerhaven	—	280
Copenhagen	—	808
Hamburg	—	1,735
Havre	—	200
Leith	—	50
Rotterdam	—	4,338
Stettin	—	530
Totals	—	10,208

Recapitulation.

From New York	18,175	279,073
From New Orleans	5,575	191,379
From Galveston	—	101,635
From Newport News	—	17,062
From Baltimore	—	10,208
Grand total, all ports	23,750	599,387

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, April 13.—The May-July-September deliveries have practically remained unchanged in price during the past week, while the April option has moved up again to a natural relation with May. The liquidation of April oil at bargain prices lasted only about 10 days and April oil is now hard to buy except at full value. The situation is an extremely interesting one and is freely discussed by bulls and bears.

Bulls point to the strength in lard which is steadily advancing, and so is oleo-stearine. Soap fats and tallow also show great strength. Bulls claim that this will sooner or later have an influence on the price of oil. They further point to the fact that the sesame and peanut crops in India and Africa are short 25 per cent. and to the reported failure of the linseed crop in Argentine and other producing countries which may mean a shortage of some 500,000 tons of linseed. The coconut crop is in a bad way and the olive oil crop is a poor one. The result of all these conditions has been an increased demand from Europe, and even the bears acknowledge that Europe is likely to take about 400,000 barrels of oil more this year than last.

The crude oil supplies in the country do not seem to be very heavy and are being held exceedingly well. The demand for crude is most of the time in excess of the offer-

(Continued on page 42.)

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products
and Fertilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

JULIUS DAVIDSON

Broker and Commission Merchant
PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS
COTTONSEED OIL
302 and 303 Kemper Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

W. B. JOHNSON & CO.,
Merchandise Brokers

AND DEALERS IN
Cotton Seed Products
32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company
AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in ENGINES, BOILERS,
Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and
Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw,
Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Sup-
plies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers,
Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL
SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine,
Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

Thursday, April 13, 1905.

PACKER HIDES.—There is a fair amount of trading and prices are firm on February and March salting, and April hides held at advances. One prominent packer has sold 3,600 February and March native steers at 13c. There are no February and March native steers obtainable from regular packers at under 13c. Some late March and early April are offered at 13½c., and April salting alone at 13½c. Branded hides are particularly firm. One leading packer claims to have declined to sell his entire takeoff of light and extreme Texas for the month of April at 14c. for lights and 13c. for extremes. This packer is offering to sell all three weights of Texas, however, partly ahead into this month at 15c., 14c. and 13c. Two other large packers would sell some February and March Texas on the basis of 14½ to 14¾c. for heavy. Another large packer is reported to have sold a car of Kansas City late salting Colorados, including Aprils at 12¾c., which is an advance of ¼c., and this packer is holding April butt brands at 13c., branded cows at 12¾c., and all weight April Texas at 15c., 14c. and 13c. March butt brands and Colorados continue quotable at 12½c. Most packers will not sell April branded cows from Ft. Worth at 12½c., unless buyers will include hides from Northern points. Some late March and early April heavy and light native cows are obtainable at 12c., but no further sales have been made of this variety. February and March native bulls continue to be held at 10½c., and January and April salting at 10½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—No further sales of account are reported of any variety and the market is unchanged. Buffs are quotable at 10½ and 9½c., as per last sales, and dealers are refusing to sell any more at under these prices. One dealer sold a car of all No. 1 buffs at 10½c., after having previously sold a car of all No. 2's at 9½c. Heavy cows are not bringing over 10½ and 9½c., and last sales have been at these prices, though dealers are not offering these under 10½ and 9½c. Extremes are in demand, but are still sold ahead and no further transactions have been effected. Regular extremes are quotable at 10½ and 9½c., though choice Eastern extremes are bringing as high as 10¾ and 9¾c. Heavy steers are held at 11½c. selected, but are again rather slow of sale. Bulls continue to keep well cleaned up at 9c. and 8c., and are firm at these prices.

LATER WIRE.—The report of a sale of a car of Colorados in the above packer hide paragraph is incorrect. The packer sold a car of butt brands salted after March 20th and including some early April hides at

12¾c., and the same packer also sold a large car of Colorados salted after February 10th at 12½c.

CALFSKINS.—The market is considerably more active and prices are not as low as the recent bids that have been made by buyers. The sale of 20,000 Chicago and outside city skins reported yesterday at 14¾c. is confirmed at that price and bids of 14½c. are not being considered. The above sale has been followed by a large transaction in packer skins. A local tanner has cleaned up the packer calfskins here at 15½c., and secured about 30,000 of these. The same buyer has also purchased 6,000 packer slunks at 73c. Country calfskins are steady and good lots of these are bringing 14¾c., and bids of 14c. refused. Good lots of kips are steady at 11 to 11½c. Deacons firm at 97½ and 77½c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The advanced price asked on packer yearlings has been secured and Nelson Morris & Company has sold 5,000 of his shearings at 65c. Wood pelts continue strong with packer sheep quotable at \$1.75 to \$1.85, extra heavy prime sheep \$1.90 to \$2.00, and light sheep and lambs \$1.30 to \$1.60. Country skins are almost too scarce to quote.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—No further sales of account are reported, though it is understood that about 1,100 Maracaibos will be sold on the basis of 22c. Wet salted Mexicans are bringing 12 to 12¾c., duty paid, the latter price being secured for Monterey. About 33,000 dry Calcutta buffalo hides arrived here this week, and it is understood that there are fairly good sized quantities to be imported during the next few months. There will be no such influx as came in during the famine year in India, but considerably more than have been received here for two or three years past. Bazaar slaughter buffalos are being quoted at 15½c. laid down here cost and freight.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—No further sales have been made. One packer is holding all weight cows at 11½c., and wants 11¼c. for lights left from previous sale of heavies.

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—There is little business in hides, owing to small stocks and light offerings. No straight car lots of New York State or Pennsylvania cows are being offered at under 10¾c. flat, and this price about represents the market, though some buyers are only bidding 10c. flat. Some New York City calfskins are being shipped to Europe to-day on sales previously noted. One car of city skins has been offered at \$1.20, \$1.55 and \$1.75, but the larger collectors are asking 2½ to 5c. above these prices. Country skins continue quotable at \$1.10, \$1.40 and \$1.70, with some buyers refusing to pay these prices for ordinary lots.

PACKERS' AND HIDE PRICES.

Those who assume that existing conditions in the leather markets are attributable to manipulation of the hide markets by the packers are misinformed as to the situation, declares Hide and Leather. Hides and skins are in decreased supply in all the markets of the world and prices everywhere are higher. In former years the world's supply of hides and skins resulting from the slaughter of animals for food was more than ample

for all the necessities of leather making. But in recent years the consumption of leather goods has increased in greater ratio than the supply of hides and skins, with the result that under the ordinary operation of the law of supply and demand, tanners' raw material brings more money.

It is an error to suppose that the packers brought about this condition, although it may be admitted that they are the principal beneficiaries of it. The student of the world's markets knows very well that for months the packers have kept their hide quotations just high enough to prevent their hides from being exported, but low enough to prevent the importation of larger quantities of foreign green salted hides.

Attention has been called to the fact that the big packers paid lower prices for cattle on the hoof in 1904 than they did in 1903. They argue that something must be wrong when the packers pay less for cattle at the same time that they get more for hides. A broader view of the matter will clear up this apparent inconsistency. Cattle are bought and slaughtered in response to the demand for beef. Hides are bought and tanned in response to the demand for leather. It is possible for there to be co-incidentally a poor demand for beef and an active demand for leather. Under such circumstances, the law of supply and demand operates to make cattle on the hoof cheaper and hides dearer. It should be remembered that the price of the hide is not a preponderating factor in the price of the animal.

Conditions with regard to hide and leather values would not be in the least alarming were it not for the inertia of retail shoe prices. It is probable that the world's supply of hides and skins is adequate to supply the world's necessities for leather, but unfortunately shoe prices are predicated upon a condition of superabundant raw material that no longer appears to exist. For many years hides and skins were taken off in larger quantities than were needed. Tanners had large and accumulating stocks of leather and frequently for months at a time refused to buy hides. This action, however, did not in the least diminish the supply of hides, because they are a byproduct, produced incidentally as a result of the demand for beef for food. The trouble and discussion in the trade at the present time results entirely from an inequality arising from higher cost hides and leather and the so-called fixed prices for shoes.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of **HIDES**
and **SKINS** would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.
Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Marwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

HIDES DOWN!

with **RETSOF CRUSHED ROCK SALT** will make more money on account of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No lime in **RETSOF**; just the pure Salt supplied by Nature. We merely crush and screen to meet the requirements. The fact that **RETSOF** spreads evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured uniformly; the Salt can be used several times, thus making it the most economical we know of.

That we are never too old to learn is exemplified by the following: A hide man who had used evaporated Salt for many years was induced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides with **RETSOF** and a pack of same number with evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with **RETSOF** had increased in weight 34 lbs. more than the other pack.

If you are skeptical give **RETSOF** a similar trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.
SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.



CHICAGO SECTION



Steve Ladd has a dog for sale. Says he don't know what breed he is, but he's one dog high and two dogs long.

Ex-Mayor Harrison is nearly as good on farewell speeches as Patti is on tours. Both can be spared—for a while, at least.

Quite a few of those letters sent you about March 16th remain unanswered. What you mean by such conduct as those—huh?

Simon O'Donnell, of Pittsburg, was a visitor to the yards last week, and is the same Simon of old. Everybody seemed pleased to greet him.

P. J. Hamler, the tank man, is getting back into his old form gradually, but surely. There seems to be an awfully big vacancy when Pete ain't around.

Teodore Rosenfelt is said to have been chasing wolves down around Oklahoma. What's the matter with turning him loose in Chicago around the City Hall?

The Federal Grand Jury resumed the beef inquiry Monday morning. Witnesses from all parts of the country have been summoned to appear. The show is nearly run out.

Peter Duff, the cattle and sheep exporter from Glasgow, made his appearance the other day. Peter thinks municipal ownership is all right when properly administered.

The Luetgert sausage factory (of weird memory), and 150 x 315 feet of ground at Hermitage avenue and Diversey street, was sold last week for \$50,000 to the Library Bureau.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending April 8th averaged 7½¢ per pound. The extreme range of cattle for the week was \$4.25@6.75; bulk of sales around \$5.75.

W. A. Harris, general manager of the National Live Stock Association, W. E. Skinner and party, left Monday over the Northwestern to attend the Dakota and Montana cattlemen's meetings.

Rumor says J. O. Armour put it all over Jawn W. Gates in the May wheat deal as bad as Bothner did over the jiu jitsu expert Ha-

gashi. Jiu jitsu don't go when J. Ogden takes hold. He gave "Gates Ajar."

Armour & Company, in addition to a magnificent office building, will erect a fine wholesale market and a five-story hoghouse at the yards. The two latter buildings are to cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000.

Wellington Leavitt, Swift & Company's head cattle buyer, is back from California, where he went some time ago on account of ill health. While not being quite well, he is greatly improved and expects to be in the saddle soon.

Jim Duggan, of the Davies Warehouse and Supply Company, is again on deck after a season's attack of pneumonia. Mr. Duggan has a host of friends in the trade, as well as in political and social circles, and all are pleased to see the old soldier around again.

Charles Cone, of Nelson Morris & Co.'s purchasing staff, has just returned from Atlantic City, where he has been a couple of weeks framing up a location for his summer vacation, when he expects to create as big a sensation as the joblots did the other day on the Board of Trade with his straw hat and things. Charley knows' no limit, that's a cinch.

Some outlander walked in on the Board of Trade the other day in a straw hat, seersucker suit, negligee shirt, and tennis shoes, and caused pandemonium. The president never will have anywhere near as exciting a time chasing anything as those brokers did that apparition, while the rest of the crowd sang, "In the Good Old Summer Time" and played "ring-a-rosy."

Nelson Morris returned from California last week and received a warm welcome from his business associates and host of friends. He is looking the picture of health and enjoyed his Western trip very much. He returned via Texas, where he paid a visit to his ranch at Midland. Mr. Morris said the Southwestern country has been well soaked with rain, and that prospects for good crops are splendid range were never better. He thinks marketable cattle from Texas will be plentiful later in the year and that there is reason to expect that they will be good in quality. Mrs. Morris, who went West with Mr. Morris, remained in California.

A run of 2,300 cars of live stock such as was here Monday is nothing extraordinary for Chicago, as this market has received and taken care of more than 3,200 carloads in a single day, but the facility with which arrivals were handled reflects the excellent systematic work by which big supplies at Chicago are taken care of. Before 9 o'clock nearly every load of the 2,300 had been received and yarded and trading began in volume that cleared the bulk of the big supply before the noon hour. There is evidently no other place on the American continent where business in live stock can be handled so expeditiously as at the Union Stock Yards of Chicago. It has the railway terminal facilities, the unloading chutes and the capacious yarding conveniences necessary to a business of the enormous capacity that it frequently realizes. It has the buyers to afford ready outlet for offerings in double the volume of any other market.

Exporters, eastern shippers and order buyers from every section of the east and south-east are here to put up lively competition with the buyers for packers who are in the trade here for purchases in larger volume than at any other market in the world. There is ready outlet for almost every grade of stock that can be landed here, without the delay experienced at smaller markets, where the demand is always restricted to some extent. It is the one great capacious market to which all others look for the basis of live stock values of the day.—Drovers' Journal.

THE ROAD TO PACKING TOWN.

Single-foot and lope and rack,
Gray and sorrel, roan and brown,
Haste the horses out and back
On the road to Packing Town;
Through the Stockyards up and down
All day long to Packing Town.

Dawn to dark the falling feet
Of the passers on the pave!
Foes that flout us, friends that greet;
Here a scowl and there a wave,
Here a smile and there a frown
On the road to Packing Town!

Doomed, the great herds bleat and low;
Doomed, in terror shriek the swine;
Close and close together go
Life and Death with hands a-twine,
Checking smile and chiding frown
On the road to Packing Town.

For 'tis but a tiny while—
But the drawing of a breath—
Till we join the crowded mile
To the killing-floors of Death;
Let's be friends as we go down
On the road to Packing Town!

—Will H. Ogilvie, in Live Stock Report.

Analyze your by-product material and find out what there is in it. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

THE DAVIDSON COMMISSION CO.
508 Rialto Building
CHICAGO

Brokers in Fertilizing Materials and Packing-house Products generally.
Inquiries from Buyers and Sellers solicited.

HENRY DUMMERT
218 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

Broker and Commission Merchant
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.
MOST REFERENCES.

JUTE CLOTH—for pressing tankage and blood.
FINE BURLAPS—for canvassing hams and bacon.
BURLAPS and BAGS—for any purpose.

W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer and Importer
183 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago

TO GATHER MARKET STOCK.

Syracuse, N. Y., will have a reversion to her old experiences. Syracuse plans to hold a fat stock show during the spring. The city has not had a gathering of fat stock for many years. The one now planned will be on the lines of the Chicago and Kansas City shows and will include dressed poultry as well as other kinds of food. The show is intended to demonstrate the fact that Syracuse is in the center of large herds of swine and beeves and also of lambs, poultry and foods generally. It is intended to be an educational exhibition, so that farmers may learn some market and feed facts.

If the show proves to be a success, Syracuse and her sister cities will work hand in hand to make that section a notable eastern market center for "York State" produce and abattoir stock. New York is one of the biggest hog states in the Union and there are likely bunches of sheep and cattle there also. The State has achieved note as a poultry grower and a good producer generally. The backbone of the livestock industry is in the up-state section. Veal production has been on a large scale, due largely to an increasing dairy industry. The idea is to have some central market and educational point. Syracuse feels that she is the natural center of gravitation for it all and she will try for success.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

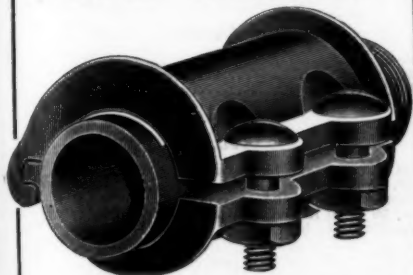
Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centres for the week ending April 8:

CATTLE.

Chicago	32,583
Omaha	11,383
Kansas City	16,183
St. Joseph	9,334
Cudahy	342
Sioux City	4,759
New York and Jersey City	7,760
Fort Worth	5,955
Buffalo	4,625

HOGS.

Chicago	70,980
Omaha	31,804
Kansas City	48,479
St. Joseph	34,190
Cudahy	5,016
Sioux City	16,490

EMERGENCY
PIPE CLAMP

Quickly put on Condensers, Steam, Brine or Ammonia Pipe. Strong as any part of pipe. May last for years.

SAVES EXPENSIVE REPAIR WORK

Stops Disastrous Leaks Immediately. Screws up tight on pipe without breaking. All sizes up to 6-inch; packing included.

Prices and particulars upon request

Davies Warehouse & Supply Co.
20-32 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

The "A B C" Heater



HEATER COILS WITH CASING REMOVED.

is an entirely vertical sectional base Heater. The pipes are of equal length; no "short-circuiting" or "air-binding;" drainage copious and perfect; no flanges with gaskets to leak and blow out.

Encased in a steel jacket, with Fan attached, forms the apparatus for "A B C" Heating and Drying plants.

Fans and Blowers for all purposes.

AMERICAN BLOWER CO., / **Detroit**

Ottumwa	5,740
Cleveland	8,000
Cedar Rapids	6,734
Bloomington	1,433
Indianapolis	9,924
New York and Jersey City	32,480
Fort Worth	14,363
Buffalo	31,430

SHEEP.

Chicago	57,532
Omaha	17,512
Kansas City	17,954
St. Joseph	34,419
Cudahy	255
Sioux City	250
New York and Jersey City	18,764
Fort Worth	1,854
Buffalo	39,125

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO APRIL 10, 1905.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,240	—	2,543	15,514	11,327
Sixtieth street	1,153	46	6,600	3,238	—
Fortieth street	—	—	—	—	17,962
Lehigh Valley	6,475	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	1,060	—	—	1,035	—
Scattering	—	64	76	62	3,200

Totals	9,928	110	9,219	19,840	32,480
Totals last week	10,120	150	7,067	11,518	38,722

WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Bovie	425	—	1,248
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Mesaba	250	—	2,512
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. Br. Prin.	375	—	—
Schwarzschild & S., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	1,600
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Bovie	425	1,035	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Br. Prin.	380	—	—
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovie	—	—	3,500
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Teutonic	—	—	1,600
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Mesaba	—	—	1,220
Armour & Co., Ss. St. Paul	—	—	2,600
J. G. Hammond & Co., Ss. Mesaba	—	—	1,313
Cudahy Pack'g Co., Ss. Campana	—	—	1,400
P. Hunnissett, Ss. Brooklyn City	100	—	—
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad	71	50	—

Total exports	2,278	1,085	18,098
Total exports last week	2,572	1,026	15,080
Boston exports this week	1,800	1,805	6,000
Baltimore exports this week	736	—	—
Philadelphia exports this week	2,830	—	—
Portland exports this week	1,378	—	—
St. Johns exports this week	1,447	—	—
To London	2,910	—	9,250
To Liverpool	4,008	3,730	14,848
To Glasgow	1,375	—	—
To Bristol	1,100	—	—
To Antwerp	395	—	—
To Bermuda and West Indies	71	50	—

Totals to all ports	10,469	3,580	24,098
Totals to all ports last week	10,138	3,608	28,797

ANALYZE YOUR BY-PRODUCTS.

Big profits for small packers in by-products. Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory, 36 Gold street, New York.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, APRIL 8.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	19,000	2,500
Kansas City	200	3,000	200
Omaha	250	5,000	5,500

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

Chicago	28,000	48,000	28,000
Kansas City	10,000	5,000	7,000
Omaha	4,000	3,000	13,000

TUESDAY, APRIL 11.

Chicago	4,000	18,000	15,000
Kansas City	8,000	12,000	5,000
Omaha	6,500	10,000	11,500

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

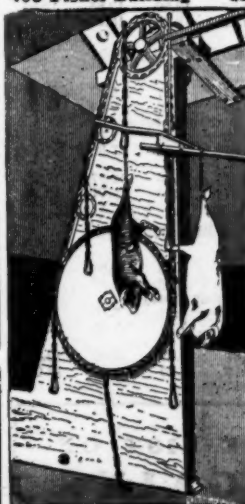
Chicago	18,000	23,000	20,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha	4,300	9,000	5,000

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Chicago	12,000	25,000	20,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,000	6,000
Omaha	4,500	9,000	3,000

FRIDAY, APRIL 14.

Chicago	3,000	22,000	5,000
Kansas City	2,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	2,500	7,000	1,000

O. P. HURFORD'S HOG HOIST
FOR SMALL PACKERS
403 Fisher Building CHICAGO, ILL.

Mechanical
Mfg. Co.

Agents for the
Hurford Hog
Hoists

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Yards
Chicago, Ill.

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BRECHT BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.
Sole Foreign Agents ST. LOUIS, MO.
CINCINNATI BUTCHERS' SUPPLY CO.
CINCINNATI, O.

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, April 12.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave, 9¼; 12@14 ave, 9¼; 14@16 ave, 9; 18@20 ave, 9¼; green picnics, 5@6 ave, 6¼; 6@8 ave, 6¼; 8@10 ave, 6; 10@12 ave, 6; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave, 6¼; 12@14 ave, 6¼; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave, 10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave, 9½; 10@12 ave, 9; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave, 9; 10@12 ave, 9½; 12@14 ave, 9; 12@14 ave, 9; 14@16 ave, 9; 18@20 ave, 9¼; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave, 8½; 12@14 ave, 8½; 14@16 ave, 8½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave, 9½; 18@20 ave, 10½; 20@22 ave, 10½; 22@24 ave, 9¼; 24@26 ave, 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave, 6¼; 6@7 ave, 6¼; 6@8 ave, 6; 7@9 ave, 5¾; 8@10 ave, 5¾; 10@12 ave, 5¾; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave, 6¼; 10@12 ave, 6¼; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave, 9½; 8@10 ave, 9; 10@12 ave, 8½c.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose, f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.27
July	7.45	7.45	7.42	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.12	7.12	7.10	7.10
July	7.35	7.37	7.35	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.87	12.87	12.85	12.87
July	13.10	13.12	13.07	13.12

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.22	7.25	7.20	7.22
July	7.40	7.42	7.40	7.40
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.12	7.12	7.10	7.10
July	7.32	7.35	7.32	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.80	12.85	12.80	12.82
July	13.07	13.10	13.05	13.05

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.25	7.25	7.22	7.25
July	7.42	7.42	7.40	7.42
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.12	7.12	7.07	7.10
July	7.37	7.37	7.32	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.87	12.87	12.80	12.82
July	13.10	13.10	13.05	13.07

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.30	7.30	7.27	7.27
July	7.45	7.45	7.42	7.45
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.12	7.12	7.10	7.10
July	7.37	7.37	7.35	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.87	12.90	12.85	12.85
July	13.12	13.15	13.07	13.07

THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.27	7.27	7.27	7.25
July	7.45	7.42	7.42	7.32
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.12	7.15	7.10	7.15
July	7.37	7.42	7.35	7.40
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.87	12.95	12.87	12.92
July	13.07	13.20	13.07	13.17

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1905.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May	7.35	7.35	7.30	7.35
July	7.50	7.50	7.47	7.47
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
May	7.12	7.12	7.10	7.10
July	7.37	7.37	7.35	7.35
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
May	12.87	12.87	12.80	12.85
July	13.15	13.15	13.07	13.07

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 3....	25,747	842	39,806	30,784
Tuesday, April 4....	4,941	7,891	13,723	12,003
Wednesday, April 5....	13,340	1,674	15,358	20,157
Thursday, April 6....	7,736	2,720	17,091	9,162
Friday, April 7....	4,562	338	21,338	8,276
Saturday, April 8....	535	35	18,395	1,830
Total last week....	56,961	13,500	125,711	82,312
Total previous week....	50,744	9,509	153,943	92,486
Cor. week 1904....	50,590	9,372	108,716	71,833
Cor. week 1905....	60,732	8,407	109,083	70,791

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 3....	7,343	6	14,700	8,445
Tuesday, April 4....	2,451	57	4,260	2,315
Wednesday, April 5....	4,894	28	8,186	4,027
Thursday, April 6....	5,545	139	7,936	4,882
Friday, April 7....	3,604	157	9,908	3,813
Saturday, April 8....	441	—	9,732	1,295
Total last week....	24,275	407	54,731	24,780
Total previous week....	25,057	279	53,018	30,416
Cor. week 1904....	23,247	232	38,358	8,619
Cor. week 1905....	22,772	676	24,569	6,281

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending April 8, 1905.... 389,000
Week ago 412,000
Year ago 406,000
Two years ago 325,000
Total receipts for year to date, 6,939,000, against 6,840,000 year ago, 5,874,000 two years ago.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending April 8, 1905....	130,000	280,000	186,000
Week ago 127,500		316,200	185,300
Year ago 122,700		267,100	156,800
Two years ago 132,000		256,500	142,700

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending April 8 as follows:

Armour & Co.	25,000
Anglo-American	11,150
Continental	3,700
Swift & Co.	17,200
Hammond & Co.	3,900
Morris & Co.	6,700
Boyd-Lunham & Co.	2,200
S. & S.	8,800
H. Boone & Co.	2,600
Roberts & Oake	2,100
Other packers	17,300
Total	100,250
Left over	2,000
Week ago	95,200
Year ago	121,000
Two years ago	108,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending April 8, 1905....	\$5.40
Previous week	5.30
Year ago	5.35
Two years ago	7.30
Three years ago	6.35
Estimated receipts of livestock week ending April 15:	
Cattle	62,000
Hogs	140,000
Sheep	80,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending April 8....	\$5.65
Previous week	5.35
Year ago	4.85
Two years ago	4.95

CATTLE.

Good to fancy steers....	\$6.35@6.75
Fair to good medium steers....	5.75@6.25
Plain to medium steers....	5.10@5.65
Inferior to common steers....	4.40@5.00
Good to fancy cows and heifers....	4.45@5.75
Fair to good cows and heifers....	3.50@4.85
Fair to choice feeders....	4.25@5.25
Fair to choice stockers....	3.10@4.50
Good cutting and fair beef cows....	2.50@3.50
Common to good canning cows....	2.65@2.45
Bulls, poor to choice....	2.65@4.50
Calves, common to fair....	3.00@5.00
Calves, good to fancy....	5.10@6.00

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping....	\$5.45@5.57½
Fair to choice butcher weights....	5.50@5.60
Fair to good heavy mixed....	5.45@5.52½
Fair to good heavy packing....	5.45@5.52½
Light mixed....	5.35@5.60
Good to choice 200@225 lb. weights....	5.50@5.60
Fair to good pigs, 65@100 lb. weights....	4.50@5.30

SHEEP.

Choice to fancy wethers....	\$5.60@6.00
Medium to good wethers....	5.10@5.50
Fair to fancy ewes....	5.00@5.75
Culls, backs and tail-end stock....	3.00@3.50
Yearlings, fair to choice....	6.50@6.80
Choice to prime native lambs....	7.00@7.75
Medium to good native lambs....	5.75@6.50
Fed Western lambs....	6.00@7.75
Clipped lambs....	6.00@6.50
Clipped yearlings....	5.25@6.00
Clipped wethers....	5.00@5.40
Clipped ewes....	4.75@5.25

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts....	18 @20
Native Sirloin Steaks....	18 @20
Native Porterhouse Steaks....	22 @25
Native Pot Roasts....	8 @10
Rib Roasts from light cattle....	15 @15
Beef Stew....	5 @8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native....	10 @10
Corned Rumps, Native....	8 @10
Corned Flanks....	6 @6
Round Steaks....	12½ @12½
Round Roasts....	12½ @12½
Shoulder Steaks....	10 @12½
Shoulder Roasts....	10 @12½
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed....	7 @7
Rolls Roast....	12½ @12½

Lamb.

Hind Quarters....	16
Fore Quarters....	12½
Legs....	16
Stew....	6
Shoulders....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin....	22

Mutton.

Legs....	14
Stew....	5
Shoulders....	8
Hind Quarters....	12½
Fore Quarters....	9
Rib and Loin Chops....	18

Pork.

Pork Loin....	12½
Pork Chops....	12½
Pork Tenderloins....	25
Pork Butts....	9
Spare Ribs....	9
Blades....	6
Hocks....	7
Pigs' Heads....	5
Leaf Lard....	9

Veal.

Hind Quarters....	12½
Fore Quarters....	8
Legs....	16
Breasts....	8 @10
Shoulders....	10
Cutlets....	20

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow....	3 @ 3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow....	1½ @ 2
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs....	15 @ 16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons)....	85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys....	@13¼
Chickens....	@13¼
Roosters....	@7½
Springs....	@18½
Ducks....	12½ @13
Geese....	10 @11

Dressed Poultry.

Chickens....	12½ @13
Springs....	12½ @13
Ducks....	12 @13
Geese....	9 @10½

Veal.

Choice....	7 @ 9
Heavy, 85 to 120 lbs....	6¼ @ 8¼
Medium, 65 to 80 lbs....	4¼ @ 6
Small, 50 to 60 lbs....	3¼ @ 4½
Coarse, small to heavy....	3 @ 4

Butter.

Creamery, Prints....	@20½
Creamery, Extras....	@28
Creamery, Firsts....	@27
Creamery, Seconds....	@24
Dairies, Choice....	@26
Dairies, Firsts....	@22
Dairies, Ladies....	@15
Dairies, Packing Stock....	@19
Renovated....	@24

Eggs.

Extras....	@19
Prime firsts....	@18
Firsts....	@16¼
Fresh, at mark, cases inc....	@16

MARKET PRICES

CHICAGO.

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Western Cows	6 1/2 @ 7
Native Cows	7 @ 7 1/2
Western Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Native Steers	8 @ 8 1/2
Native Steers, Medium	8 1/2 @ 9
Heifers, Good	8 1/2 @ 9
Heifers, Medium	7 1/2 @ 8
Hind Quarters	1 1/2 c. over Straight Beef
Fore Quarters	1 c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Chucks	6 1/2 @ 7
Boneless Chucks	6 @ 7
Medium Plates	6 @ 7
Steer Plates	6 @ 7
Cow Rounds	6 1/2 @ 7
Steer Rounds	8 @ 8 1/2
Cow Loins, Common	10 @ 10
Cow Loins, Medium	11 @ 11
Cow Loins, Good	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	13 @ 13
Steer Loins, Heavy	17 @ 17 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	20 @ 20
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	20 @ 20
Strip Loins	7 @ 7
Striplin Butts	10 @ 10
Shoulder Clods	6 @ 6
Rolls	11 @ 11
Rump Butts	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Trimnings	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Shank	4 @ 4
Cow Ribs, Heavy	11 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Common Light	8 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	14 @ 14
Loin Ends, steer-native	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, cow	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins	6 @ 6
Flank Steak	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.

Livers	3 @ 3
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Ox Tail, per lb.	4 @ 4
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	4 @ 4
Brains	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass	8 @ 8 1/2
Medium Carcass	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Carcass	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles	11 @ 11
Good Saddles	12 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	5 1/2 @ 6
Good Racks	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Veal Offal.

Brains, each	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Sweetbreads	45 @ 45
Pucks	25 @ 25
Heads, each	10 @ 10

Lamb.

Medium Caul	9 @ 9 1/2
Good Caul	10 @ 10
Round Dressed Lamb	11 1/2 @ 12
Saddles Caul	11 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Caul Lamb Racks	8 @ 8 1/2
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	10 @ 10
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9 1/2
Medium Saddles	10 @ 10 1/2
Good Saddles	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	8 @ 8
Mutton Legs	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Mutton Stew	4 1/2 @ 5
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs	7 @ 7 1/2
Pork Loin	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard	7 @ 7
Tenderloins	22 @ 22
Spare Ribs	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Butts	8 @ 8 1/2
Hocks	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Trimnings	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tails	4 @ 4
Snouts	3 @ 3
Pigs' Feet	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads	3 @ 3
Blade Bones	5 @ 5
Check Meat	3 @ 3
Hog Plucks	3 @ 3
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	7 @ 7
Pork Hearts	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
Pork Kidneys	2 @ 2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10
Slip Bones	5 @ 5
Tail Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brains	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Backfat	6 1/2 @ 7
Hams	10 @ 11
Calas	6 1/2 @ 7
Shoulders	7 @ 7 1/2
Bellies	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Eologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Viennas	7 @ 7
Frankfurters	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	5 @ 5
Tongue	8 @ 8
White Tongue	8 @ 8
Mixed Ham	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Prepared Ham	9 @ 9
New England Ham	10 @ 10
Compressed Ham	9 @ 9
Large Compressed Ham	9 @ 9
Berliner Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oxford Ham	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Polish Sausage	6 @ 6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6 @ 6
Smoked Pork	5 @ 5
Veal Ham	6 @ 6
Farm Sausage	11 @ 11
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Ham Bologna	7 @ 7
Special Compressed Ham	8 @ 8
Boston Roll	8 @ 8
Cubana Sausage	8 @ 8

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry	10 @ 10
German Salami, New Dry	14 @ 14
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	11 @ 11
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C., New	17 @ 17
Italian Salami, New	17 @ 17
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	\$2.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	8 @ 8
Liver Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Head Cheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Vienna	8 @ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	\$7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75
Pickled Ox Lipe, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	35.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case	Per doz. \$1.25
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case	2.30
4 lbs., 1 doz. to case	4.00
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case	8.00
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case	18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.60
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	\$1.75 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef	Per bbl. \$10.00
Plate Beef	9 @ 9.00
Extra Mess Beef	8.50 @ 8.50
Prime Mess Beef	9.00 @ 9.00
Beef Hams	18.50 @ 19.50
Rump Butts	9 @ 9.00
Mess Pork (repacked)	12 @ 12.00
Clear Fat Backs	13 @ 13.00
Family Back Pork	14 @ 14.00
Bean Pork	10.50 @ 10.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Lard substitute, tierces	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Lard compounds	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Barrels	1/2 c. over tes.
Half barrels	1/4 c. over tes.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1/4 c. to 1 c. over tes.
Cooking oil, per gal.	32c. @ 32c.

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color	10 @ 10
No. 2, natural color	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
No. 3, natural color	12 @ 12
No. 4, natural color	13 @ 13
No. 5, natural color	14 @ 14
No. 6, natural color	15 @ 15

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7 1/2 @ 8
Rib Bellies, 14 @ 16 average	7 1/2 @ 8
Fat Backs	7 @ 7
Regular Plates	6 @ 6
Short Clears	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average	@ 10 1/2
Hams, 14 lbs. average	@ 10 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs. average	@ 10
Skinned Hams	@ 10 1/2

Calas, 6 @ 7 lbs. average	@ 7
Calas, 8 @ 12 lbs. average	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@ 10 1/2
Wide, 8 @ 10 average, and Strip, 4 @ 5 ave.	@ 9 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 average, and Strip, 5 @ 6 ave.	@ 9 1/2
Wide, 12 @ 14 average, and Strip, 6 @ 7 ave.	@ 9 1/2
Dried Beef Sets	@ 12 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	@ 14 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides	@ 10 1/2
Regular Boiled Hams	@ 15
Smoked Boiled Hams	@ 15 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams	@ 10 1/2
Cooked Loin Rolls	@ 17

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	@ 12
Middles, per set	@ 40
Beef bungs, per piece	@ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	25 @ 26
Hog casings, free of salt	@ 48
Hog middles	@ 12
Hog bungs, export	@ 12
Hog bungs, mediums, each	@ 3
Hog bungs, primes	@ 4
Hog bungs, narrow	@ 2
Imported sheep casings, wide	@ 80
Imported sheep casings, medium wide	@ 70
Imported sheep casings, medium	50 @ 60
Imported sheep casings, narrow	30 @ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1	@ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@ 18
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@ 18
Hog stomachs, each	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	@ \$2.45
Hoof meal, per unit	@ 2.40
Concent, tankage, 15% per unit	@ 2.20
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.20 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.10 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.05 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.00 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	@ 16.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	@ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	@ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs. average	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00
Horns, white, per ton	50.00
Flat shin bones, 38 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 38 @ 40 lbs. average ton	45.00
Round shin bones, 50 @ 52 lbs. average ton	65.00
Long thigh bones, 90 @ 95 lbs. average ton	95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	25.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	@ 7.15
Prime steam, loose	@ 6.75
Neutral	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Compound	@ 5.50
Leaf	@ 6 1/2

STEARINES.

Lard	@ 8
Oleo, prime	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo No. 2	@ 8
Mutton	8 @ 8
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	@ 57
Oleo oil, extra	9 1/2 @ 10
Oleo oil, No. 2	@ 8 1/2
Oleo stock	@ 9
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 58
Tallow, prime, tierces	45 @ 49

TALLOW.

Edible	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	4 1/2 @ 5
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	@ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 2	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 @ 5 1/2
White "A"	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
White "B"	4 @ 4 1/2
Bone	4 @ 4 1/2
House	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glue stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Neatsfoot stock	@ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	23 1/2 @ 23 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	23 @ 23 1/2
Soap bbls., concen., 63 @ 65% F. A.	1 1/2 @ 2
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	@ 85

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	\$1.22 @ 1.25
Barrels, oak	1.00 @ 1.02 1/2
Barrels, ash	@ .87 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	
Pure open kettle	@ 4 1/2
White clarified	@ 5 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 5 1/2
Salt	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	\$2.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	2.50
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	2.75
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X	1.00

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.55@56.00
Medium to fair native steers.....	5.10@ 5.75
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.35@ 5.00
Oxen and stags.....	5.30@ 5.75
Bulls and dry cows.....	2.00@ 5.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago.	5.10@ 5.50

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	@47.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	\$5.75@ 6.75
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs.....	4.50@ 5.50
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.00
Live calves, fed, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —
Live calves, barnyards, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —
Live calves, yearlings, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —
Live calves, western, per 100 lbs.....	—@ —

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	\$5.50@57.00
Live lambs, unshorn, prime, per 100 lbs.....	8.10@ 8.55
Live lambs, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	6.75@ 8.00
Live lambs, culls, per 100 lbs.....	5.50@ 6.50
Live sheep, clipped, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@ 5.50
Live sheep, unshorn, prime, per 100 lbs.....	5.75@ 6.25
Live sheep, common to good, per 100 lbs.....	4.25@ 5.50
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	3.00@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.....)	\$6.15@66.20
Hogs, medium.....	6.20@ 6.25
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.35@ 6.40
Pigs.....	6.40@ 6.50
Roughs.....	5.15@ 5.20

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9½@10
Choice native, light.....	9@ 9½
Common to fair, native.....	9@ 9

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9½@ 9½
Choice native, light.....	9½@ 9½
Native, com. to fair.....	9@ 9
Choice Western, heavy.....	9½@ 9½
Choice Western, light.....	9@ 9
Common to fair, Texas.....	8½@ 9
Good to choice heifers.....	7½@ 7½
Common to fair heifers.....	8@ 8½
Choice cows.....	8@ 8½
Common to fair cows.....	8@ 8
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	8½@ 8½
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	7@ 7
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6½@ 6½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11½@ 11½

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@12
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	@12
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	@11
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8@10

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8%
Hogs, heavy.....	7½
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	7%
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	7%
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	7½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@13
Spring lambs, good.....	@12½
Spring lambs, culls.....	@11
Sheep, choice.....	9@10
Sheep, medium to good.....	8½@ 9
Sheep, culls.....	8@ 8

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	10½@11
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	10½@10½
Smoked hams, heavy.....	10½@10½
California hams, smoked, light.....	7½@ 8
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	7½@ 7½
Smoked shoulders.....	8@ 8½
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	10@11
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	9½@10½
Dried beef sets.....	13@13½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	16½@18½
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	8@ 8½

BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@80 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	\$35.00@50.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@ 45.00

Hoofs, per ton.....	15.00@ 25.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7½ oz. and over, steers, first quality, per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	65@75c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	40@50c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1½@ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4@ 5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5@ 7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	8@12c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambe' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	9½
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	9

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2¼@ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4@ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, in tea, or bbls., per lb., f. o. b.....	48
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	48
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6½
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5½
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2½@ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18	19½
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13½	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17½	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	15	—
Allspice.....	7	10
Coriander.....	9	11
Cloves.....	12	15
Mace.....	45	50

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4@ 4½
Refined—Granulated.....	4½@ 4¾
Crystals.....	4¾@ 5½
Powdered.....	5@ 5½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.20
No. 2 skins.....	.18
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.18
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.16
No. 1, 12½-14.....	2.00
No. 2, 12½-14.....	1.75
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14.....	1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.25
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	2.00
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.75
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.60
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.35
Branded skins.....	.12
Branded kips.....	1.50
Heavy branded kips.....	1.75
Ticky skins.....	.12
Ticky kips.....	1.60
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.30
No. 3 skins.....	.12

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Turkeys—Western, average best.....	18 @19
Western, mixed, fair to good.....	@17
Western, poor.....	@15
Chickens—Phila., 9@10 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	@35
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	@20
Pennsylvania, mixed sizes.....	@17
Western, coarse and staggy.....	@12
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, medium size.....	@14
Western, scalded, medium size.....	@14
Western, mixed weights.....	@13½
Southern & Southw'n, medium size.....	@14
Southern & Southw'n, mixed weights.....	@13½
Western & Southw'n fowls & chickens, poor to fair.....	@12
Old cocks, per lb.....	@10½
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.75@3.00
Mixed, per dozen.....	@2.25
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50@1.75

FROZEN.

Turkeys—Toms, No. 1, per lb.....	22 @23
Hens, No. 1, per lb.....	21 @22
No. 2, per lb.....	16 @18
Old toms, per lb.....	19 @20
Old hens, per lb.....	19 @20
Capons—Choice, large, per lb.....	20 @21
Broilers—Dry-picked, No. 1, per lb.....	20 @23
Scalded, No. 1, per lb.....	18 @20
Chickens—Roasting, soft-meated, per lb.....	@17
Roasting, average No. 1.....	@15
Medium grades, per lb.....	@13
Fowls—No. 1, per lb.....	18½@14
No. 2, per lb.....	10 @12
Old roosters, per lb.....	10 @10½
Ducks—No. 1, per lb.....	15 @16
Geese—No. 1, per lb.....	12 @13

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, nearby and Western, per lb.....	@12
Fowls—Per lb.....	@15
Roosters—Old, per lb.....	@10
Turkeys—Old, per lb.....	@16
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	.70 @80
Southern, average per pair.....	.60 @65
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.37@1.62
Southern, average, per pair.....	1.25@1.37
Live Pigeons—Per pair.....	@25

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	@ 2.35
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.35
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	11.00 @20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00 @30.00
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	20.00 @30.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @15.00
Asontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60 @10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. ex-store.....	1.88 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c. future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c. less than 2½ p. c. chloride), to arrive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.00 @ 1.20
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08 @ 2.12
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, B. F.....	.59 @ .60

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Livestock Commission Co.)

Chicago, April 12.

CATTLE.—The supply of cattle for the first three days this week stand 51,000 against 44,000 the same period last week. Monday's supply was 28,565 and we had a good active market all along the line with prices about steady with the Friday previous, or generally 10¢@15¢. lower on medium kinds than the excited market of the previous Thursday, \$6.75 being top for one load. Tuesday's supply was 4,490 cattle and although there was nothing choice here the grades that were here sold active and fully up to the best point of Monday. To-day, Wednesday's, receipts estimated at 18,000, and excepting a few choice cattle from \$6.50 up the market was generally weak and in some cases 5¢@10¢. lower. We sold for Joe Burds, of Peosta, Iowa, one load of short-horn cattle weighing 1,506 lbs. at 7¢. per lb., which was 25¢. higher than any loads had previously sold this week or season. Later 34 cattle weighing 1,449 lbs. brought the same price and 17 weighing 1,563 lbs. brought \$6.90; 29 head weighing 1,527 lbs. brought \$6.80 with quite a large number of good fat cattle weighing 1,225@1,500 lbs. going from \$6.40@6.75. The principal weakness to-day was on cattle between \$5.85 and \$6.25. However, it does not take a very fat bunch of 1,200 lbs. and upward cattle now to bring 6¢. per lb. and above, and cattle below \$5.75 weighing 1,100 lbs. are very low in flesh and of ordinary quality. Although present prices seem high compared with a month ago—\$1.50 per cwt. higher on the bulk of the offerings—8¢. cattle during the summer months are among the possibilities, as our advices from the country indicate the shortest supply of fat cattle ready for market since 1902.

HOGS.—While receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week shows a substantial increase over the corresponding days of last week, the demand has been sufficient to take everything at stronger prices. An advance of about 10¢. having been established since the close of last week. Prices to-day were the highest of the season, a top of \$5.72½ being established with the great bulk of the sales being made at \$5.60@5.65. Official receipts on Monday were 49,850 and although it was considered large the demand from all sources was such that prices were well maintained. A decline of only 5¢. having to be accepted. Tuesday's receipts were less than expected, being a trifle over 15,000. The market was active with prices a big nickel higher. To-day's receipts estimated at 23,000; another advance of 5¢. was made, tops selling at \$5.72½. The market has been aided largely this week by increase orders from Eastern points, the shipments having been the largest for over a year. On Monday alone there were forwarded from this market to Eastern points a total of 14,808. Packers have fought hard against the advance, but on account of the competition from shippers have been compelled to pay the prices, doing so, however, under strong protest. There is, of course, a limit to the advance, and it looks to us as though prices were getting about high enough, and are advising caution to all who are operating at country points. We quote to-day's market as follows:

Good to best medium and heavy weight butchers', \$5.65@5.72½; good to best heavy packers', \$5.55@5.65; fair to good mixed grades, \$5.55@5.65; selected light to average 150@190 lbs., \$5.52½@5.65; pigs, \$4.75@5.30.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs have been moderate this week and the fat grades have met with ready sale, market ruling 10¢@15¢. higher on lambs while sheep hold about steady. Offerings in the lamb line are mostly Colorado woolled stock while the sheep offered both ewes and wethers are shorn, generally from nearby feed lots. A number of spring lambs have been offered and a small

lot of fancy sold Monday at 13¢. Choice Colorado lambs to-day are selling up to \$7.85 with good at \$7.50@7.65. Clipped lambs, \$6@6.60. Choice handyweight and export wethers up to \$5.50, with good to choice ewes at \$4.85@5.25 and a few prime natives up to \$5.60. The quotations above are for shorn stock. Woolled wethers and ewes are getting quite scarce, choice grades of the former worth \$6@6.25, while the latter are selling at \$5@5.65 for good to best. Quite a number of spring lambs around to-day, mostly on the medium order; these find very slow sale and we advised only shipping prime. The demand for feeding lambs, that is something that is fleshy and good shearers, has fallen off during the past week or ten days and now it takes a very fancy bunch to bring \$7, whereas some sold as high as \$7.40.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Mo., April 14.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 33,900; last week, 29,900; same week, last year, 30,100. Fat steers have fluctuated some this week. Monday was low day, Wednesday high day; to-day is about like last Friday. The top for the week was \$6.75; numerous droves sold for \$6.50@6.60; bulk of steers, \$5.85@6.50. Liberal receipts on Wednesday and Thursday caused the weakness. Beginning at noon on Wednesday cows and heifers held up better and are 10¢@15¢. higher than last Friday; best cows, \$4.25@5.00; toppey heifers, \$5.25@5.65; bulk of she stuff, \$4@5. Quarantines unchanged; steers, \$5@5.85. Veals firm, \$6.25; bulls, 10¢. higher, \$3@4.75; stockers and feeders, 25¢. higher.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 43,900; last week, 43,300; same week last year, 41,900. Top price to-day is same as last Friday, \$5.45, but bulk of sales show 5¢. higher, \$5.30@5.40. Medium weights are now leading the list; weights around 275 lbs. are a shade higher than last hogs. Pigs jumped up a quarter, but fell back 10¢. yesterday. Packers fight the market bitterly, but receipts are not up to expectations, allowing sellers some advantage.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 24,100; last week, 21,800; same week, last year, 18,100. Proportion of clipped stock is increasing, but is still small here. Quality generally this week is medium to common. Well finished lambs brought \$7.35; wethers, \$5.85; ewes, \$5.50. The first of the week the same quality of stuff would bring 10¢@15¢. more; to-day yearlings are \$6.60; medium clipped yearlings, \$5.35; common clipped lambs, \$5.75; fair to good wool lambs, \$6.80@7.00; spring lambs, \$5.50@10.

HIDES are firm. Green salted, 9¢; side brands, over 40 lbs., 8½¢; bulls and stags, 7½¢; dry flint butcher hides, 15@17¢; dry glue, 9¢; dry sheep pelts, 13½¢.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,932	12,489	5,751
Cudahy	3,546	7,880	1,072
Fowler	1,353	—	1,277
Morris	3,512	6,318	3,653
Ruddy	588	—	550
Schwarzschild	4,232	5,466	2,792
Swift	3,066	9,737	3,856

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., April 11

The boom that started in the beef cattle market ten days ago has continued with more or less vigor, and prices are fully 75¢. higher on an average for the two weeks. Compared with the low point during the winter the market is fully \$2 higher. Cattle men who thought they were face to face with bankruptcy a month ago are now figuring on taking their families away on trips for the summer. There are plenty of cases coming to light every day where cattle bought

here six months ago and on feed for that time have cleared \$2@3 per hundred. Plenty of 1,300-pound beeves are selling at \$6, and from that up to \$6.50, and most of the fair to good beef steers are selling around \$5.30@5.90. It has been the same way with cows and heifers, the advance being fully as great as in fat cattle. Common and canning grades have shown little improvement and the range of prices is wide from \$1.75@5.25. Most of the butcher and beef grades are selling around \$3.50@4.50. The strength in fat cattle has naturally affected the feeder market and prices are all of a quarter higher than a week ago all around. Choice hay-fed Western steers weighing less than 1,000 pounds sell up to \$5.25 and the bulk of the fair to good grades sell around \$3.75@4.40. The demand has been in excess of the supply for some time past and the tone to the trade has been very bullish. Advices from the range country are to the effect that the cattle have wintered well, and with grass about three weeks earlier than usual there is every prospect of early shipments of Western grass cattle, especially if there is a continuance of the present brisk demand and strong prices.

Receipts of hogs have been disappointingly small for some time and the result has been a lively market and prices about the highest of the season. The situation appears to be peculiar this year in that hogs have been selling out of line with provisions for several weeks. The fresh meat demand, however, has been very good right along, and this, together with the very moderate offerings, has prevented packers from pounding prices successfully for any great length of time. Of late the packers have apparently taken the hogs with little regard for either quality or weight. It was numbers they wanted, and as a result the range of prices has been exceptionally narrow. The market is about a dime higher than it was a week ago. To-day with nearly 11,000 hogs on sale the market was a shade higher than Monday. Tops only brought \$5.35 and the bulk of the trading was at \$5.27@5.30 as against \$5.20@5.22 on last Tuesday.

If there has been any change in the sheep market during the past week it has been in the direction of easier prices for the less desirable and partly fattened grades. Good fat stock of all kinds has been in active demand and strong right along, the supply being hardly equal to the demand. The tone to the market for good stock is very strong, and is likely to so continue until the run of Western and Southwestern grass stock begins. Choice fat lambs are selling up to \$7.50; yearlings up to \$6.75; old wethers to \$5.90 and ewes to \$5.60.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

St. Joseph, Mo., April 11.

The week opened up with a very fair proportion of decent butcher and export steers in the supply, with met with a very strong demand and sales were made on a generally strong to 10 higher basis; the offerings to-day were again quite liberal, the demand was excellent at steady to 10¢. higher prices, which practically puts the market back to the high point of last Thursday. Plain heavy fleshy steers of 1,300 average sold up

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to \$6.15 Monday, and to-day good 1,285 to 1,335 pound steers sold up to \$6.25, but the bulk were good medium to fairly heavy steers which sold largely at \$5.50 to \$6.10. The demand is strong for all classes of steers, but the good to choice export and shipping grades are selling to the best advantage. The general outlook favors a still higher range of prices, but it is up to the shippers as to whether these conditions will be borne out. If the shipping fraternity could only realize the importance of keeping supplies in Chicago down to the minimum by sending their offerings to the Missouri River markets, it would mean many thousands of dollars in their pockets, and right at this time if they will persist in staying away from Chicago, it would only be a short time until \$7.00 cattle would be a reality. The demand at Western markets is sufficient to care for all arrivals at prices relatively higher than in the East, and inasmuch as this is true, receipts here as well as at other Missouri River markets should be materially increased from now on. The demand for all kinds of butcher stock is far in excess of the supply and prices to-day were generally strong to 10 higher than the extreme high time of last week. Ripe fat cows sold up to \$5.50, while pretty good killers sold around \$4.25 to \$4.75, pretty decent heifers were selling around \$4.75 to \$4.85, while choice ripe stuff would have sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50, had there been any such offerings here. Bulls and stags also showed some strength and were in good demand, but veals continue to run to common and prices are holding the same as a week ago. The trade in stock and feeding cattle is especially dull on account of farmers being busy with their spring work, and the result is a very large accumulation of cattle of all weights and qualities that can be purchased worth the money. Included in the holdings now in the yards are a great many high grade hay fed native and western feeders, as well as a large number of good stockers and yearlings, hay fed feeders are selling largely from \$4.25 to \$4.85, and yearlings and stockers largely at \$4.00 to \$4.50. Thin young stock cows and stock bulls are in great demand with very few being offered.

The market on hogs has had a somewhat lower tendency during the past week, and prices are now 5c. to 10c. under the high time of the season. Prices to-day range from \$5.20 to \$5.42½, bulk selling at \$5.35 to \$5.40. As we said last week there is nothing in general conditions to warrant any permanent improvement in values and the attitude of the packers indicates that 6c. hogs are yet a very long ways off, therefore, it is good business policy to keep hogs coming as soon as they are ready for market for any material increase in general supplies, would mean that prices would go much lower instead of higher.

There were about 7,000 sheep and lambs on sale again to-day, and they met a very active demand at prices fully steady with the best time of last week. Colorado lambs sold up to \$7.55, Western wethers at \$6.05, ewes at \$5.65, and the first spring lambs of the season at \$10.00.

(Additional live stock reports on p. 37.)

BELATED BEEF.

In February, 1904, Getz Brothers & Company of Minnesota started a shipment of meat to Vladivostok. Before it got aboard ship at San Francisco war broke out between Japan and Russia. The meat had been insured with the St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company before the cargo left St. Paul. When war began the insurance company protested against the risk. The shipment finally spoiled in the warehouse at San Francisco. The consignors are suing the company for the value of the stuff. This loss is placed at \$28,000 and the suit is brought in California.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.30@7.50; city lard, \$6.87½@7.00; refined, Continent, tes., \$7.60; do. South America, tes., \$8.15; do., kegs, \$9.15; compound, \$5.00@5.25.

HOG MARKETS, APRIL 14.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 23,000; mostly 5c. lower; \$5.30@5.62½.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; 5c. lower; \$5.15@5.37½.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 7,000; 5c. lower; \$5.20@5.30.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; lower; \$5.35@5.60.

ST. LOUIS.—Lower; \$3.95@5.60.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; fairly active; mixed; \$5.70.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 9,000; lower; \$5.50@5.80.

LIVERPOOL.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, April 14.—Beef, extra India mess, 72s. 6d.; pork, prime mess, Western, 61s. 3d.; shoulders, 32s. 6d.; hams, s. c., 44s.; bacon, c. c., 41s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 42s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28-34 lbs., 40s.; do., 35-40 lbs., 39s.; short clear, 16-20 lbs., 38s.; bellies, 41s.; tallow, 23s.; turpentine, 44s. 3d.; rosin, 7s. 6d.; lard, prime Western, tes., 36s.; do., American refined, 24-lb. pails, 37s. 3d.; cheese, white, 58s. 6d.; do., colored, 56s.; American steam lard (Hamburg), per 50 kilos, 37 marks; tallow, Australian (London), 25s.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 16s. 3d.; Calcutta linseed (London), 37s. 3d.; linseed oil (London), 17s. 7½d. Petroleum, refined (London), 5½d.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The oleo market has gone so high that the churners in Europe now hesitate to buy and would prefer to look on before taking hold of oil at the present very high prices, and yet if cattle continues of poor quality as it is now, the production of oleo will be less than normal and prices ought to be well maintained. There is a good demand at the present time for neutral lard, which article advanced considerably, but is still far below oleo oil. And there is better inquiry from Europe for cotton oil, particularly for future shipment, of which Europe seems to be ready to take hold readily.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Hogs were in little freer supply at the packing points and easier in prices by about 5c. The products markets were slightly easier by the early trading and continued very dull on speculation. There were soon declines of 10c. for pork and 5 points on lard and ribs, with a weaker tendency of the grain markets.

Cottonseed Oil.

The New York market opened ¼c. lower on deliveries this side of September and was rather easy on September. Sales 200 bbls. prime yellow, September, at 27½c. Prices in New York: April at 25¼@25½c.; May at 25½@25¾c.; June at 26@26½c.; July at 26¼@26¾c.; August at 26¾@27¼c.; September at 27½@27¾c.

Tallow.

Nothing new to the market from the features noted in our weekly review. Contract deliveries of city hogsheads were made at 4½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 8@8¼c.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Concluded from page 34.)

ings. While the bears admit most of the bullish arguments, they claim that the production this year is away ahead of last year and their estimates range all the way from 100,000 to 600,000 barrels more than last year. Then comes the question, "Is not the consumption also away ahead of last year's?" Furthermore, cottonseed oil is selling this year at 10c. per gallon less than last year's price and 11c. below the average price for the past five years, while other fats are not on the same correspondingly low level. The bears point to the present dullness, but can we expect anything different during April and May, which are usually dull months? Is not the fact that, notwithstanding this dullness prices do not decline, rather a bull argument?

The arguments of the bulls really seem to be the stronger ones, but, on the other hand, a boom cannot be expected without demand, and it must be acknowledge that same is very slack at the moment. It therefore remains to be seen what will happen when demand of a real good character sets in. This, however, can hardly be expected before July, although it may possibly come already in June or even May. In the meantime the situation will probably remain unchanged and fluctuations very small.

Produce Exchange prices at 12 o'clock to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, April, 25¼c. bid and 26c. asked; May, 25¼c. bid and 26c. asked; June, 26¼c. bid and 26½c. asked; July 26¼c. sales; August, 27c. bid and 27½c. asked; September, 27½c. bid and 27¾c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 28c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 27½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 16½c.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 19¼@19½c.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Thomas H. White & Co.)

Baltimore, Md., April 13.—The ammoniate market during the past week has developed rather more activity, particularly in the eastern section, for goods for prompt and nearby shipment, where business has been made possible by concessions from sellers' asking prices. On futures we note some sales reported, but as a rule buyers are not showing an active interest, except in the matter of fish scrap, in which, as is usual at this time of the year, business is active. We quote:

Ground tankage, 7 and 25, \$17 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; unground tankage, 9 and 20, \$2 and 10, per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.10 and 10—\$2.15 and 10, per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.25, per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.50, per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.40@2.45, per unit, f. o. b. Chicago. Crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.45 and 10 and \$2.50 and 10, c. i. f. basis, Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda.—Ex vessel due April 15, \$2.45@2.50 per 100 lbs.; ex vessel due late April, \$2.45@2.50 per 100 lbs.; May, \$2.40 per 100 lbs.; June, \$2.35 per 100 lbs.; July-December, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

All above for 95 per cent. grade—96 per cent. grade 2½c. per 100 lbs. higher.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, April 13.—The market is quite active in demand for ammoniates for immediate shipment. Prices are nominally as listed. (See page 39 for quotations.)

SEE PAGE 48 FOR
WANTED AND FOR SALE ADVERTISEMENTS

RETAIL SECTION

MUST PAY STAMP LICENSE.

The Louisiana courts have decided that trading stamp companies doing business in that State must pay the \$5,000 license fee imposed by the State, and the second \$5,000 fee imposed by the city of New Orleans. The court made absolute the rules taken ordering the defendant to pay the license of \$5,000 to the city and the license of \$5,000, with 10 per cent. attorneys' fees, to the State, giving judgment to the city and State and ordering that if the defendant fails to pay the license it shall be prevented from doing business. In all probability the matter will be appealed to the state supreme court.

The custom of issuing their own trading stamps, redeemable by themselves, is being rapidly taken up by merchants all over the country who believe in the system at all, and the plan is proving disastrous to the "shark" concerns which have heretofore had the stamp monopoly.

NO MORE TIPS OR FEES.

The enactment into law by the New York legislature last week of the Saxe bill, making it a misdemeanor to give any present or gratuity to a servant or employe "with intent to influence his action in relation to his employer's business," has been received in the retail meat trade with mingled feelings. Of course, the butchers are delighted that it will be no longer necessary for them to give a regular percentage to butlers and stewards who bring them trade. But can they stop? Competition is fierce, and it goes hard with a meat man to lose the steady orders of a hotel, club or well-to-do family. The law punishes the giver of the tip, not the receiver, but it is safe to say the stewards will not turn informers so long as their "graft" lasts.

As for the poor, hard-working benchmark who has received his little tip each Saturday from the shrewd housewife for whom he reserved the nicest cuts, the law comes down on him hardest of all. But he, too, can cheer up, for is not feminine defiance of law a proverb—especially when that law was made by mere man?

DEFENDS BUTCHERS' LICENSE BILL.

A vigorous defence of the proposed New York State law to register and license retail butchers is being made by its backers against the attacks of the Amalgamated Butchers' Union and other opposition. In defending the bill President John H. Phillips, of the Syracuse Retailers' Association, says:

This bill should be supported instead of being opposed by the Butchers' union, and not only that, everybody should favor it, and it will be a mistake if the measure does not go through. The real purpose of the bill is to have meat markets conducted on a higher plane. At present unclean and unsanitary meat markets exist in every city of this

State. Not alone that, but there are people engaged in the butcher business who are not butchers or meat cutters, and nearly every day more of such men go into the business.

You will see a small grocery started in some place. In a short time the groceryman gets a meat block, sticks it in the corner of the store and branches out as a meat dealer. There is no cooler in which to store the meat, and usually over night it is left on the block. Perhaps it is allowed to gather the dirt and filth of the store for several days. We claim this meat is not fit to be eaten, and I believe we should be encouraged instead of being roasted for getting rid of such a condition.

We do not insist on men from our association comprising the commission. Let the governor appoint whom he wants to, but let the members of the commission be men of experience, who know how a market should be kept, and who will not grant a license to every one who comes along, regardless of his qualifications, and without inspecting the place where it is proposed to keep the meat. It is a good bill, and I am of the opinion that it will become law.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

There is hardly any such thing as imprisonment for debt nowadays. It is more properly imprisonment for contumacy in refusing to obey an order of a magistrate. Usually the court orders the debt to be paid in installments, after learning whether the debt is legally due the creditor. If the debtor is brutally obstinate in refusing to pay an amount that the court has previously learned the debtor can pay, surely the term "imprisonment for debt" should carry with it a different picture for the mind than would be possible if the term were applied to penal conditions a century ago.

Some people imagine that imprisonment for debt is almost non-existent in the English-speaking countries, yet in England and Wales in 1889 the debtor prisoners were 12,706; in 1900, 12,375; in 1901, 13,635; in 1902, 15,710, and in 1903, 17,598. These figures show that imprisonment for debt has not only not died out, but has grown considerably more common than it was a few years ago.

In this country the statistics probably would show a much smaller number of debtor prisoners, as compared with the total population of the country, notwithstanding that a number of shark installment concerns have in recent years thrown quite a number of people into jail until they paid up. Retailers in this country rarely if ever are responsible for debtors spending any of their time in jail. That it would be a good thing, if power were granted the courts and the magistrates would freely exercise that power, we have not the least doubt. Indeed, we have always favored the blocking of the dead beat's progress by imprisoning that class of rascals until they are willing to try a little more common honesty.—Merchants' Review.

Every retail butcher should read the National Provisioner.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Dr. C. W. Eddy has been appointed meat and dairy inspector at Cleveland, O., and Dr. W. H. Redhead his assistant.

John W. Dodge, of Stamford, Conn., has bought the market of Jacob Schaub at South Norwalk, Conn.

J. J. Young has leased Best's market at Philmont, N. Y.

Harvey Royer, of Lexington, Pa., has bought Young's shop at Lititz, Pa.

A meat war is on at Everett, Wash., between the Frye-Bruhn Company and the McGhie Meat Company. Rates to hotels, etc., have been cut a third and the retail trade may soon be involved.

Edwin Hosley has bought J. Leslie Craig's interest in the meat firm of Hosley & Craig at Canton, N. Y., and with his brother Benjamin will conduct the business hereafter.

Marion & West have opened a market in Hockinson, Wash.

W. H. Edmunds has purchased the market of Schleicher & Ott, at Castle Rock, Wash.

Wilson & Morris, of Raymond, Wash., have opened a branch butcher shop in Willapa, Wash.

The directors of the People's Co-operative Market, of Everett, Wash., have decided to add a slaughter house to their property.

Ben. J. DeWitt has been succeeded in the meat business at Miami, I. T., by DeWitt & Hewlitt.

G. Whipple, of Eureka, Kan., has purchased a half interest in the market of J. S. Davis.

C. W. Lewis has purchased the shop of L. D. Rose & Son, at Alba, Mo.

I. S. Hall has sold his market at Lawrence, Kan., to George Taylor.

E. E. Cook has purchased the business of W. J. Gardiner in Benedict, Neb.

The death is reported in Memphis, Tenn., of George C. Shannon, of the retail meat firm of George C. Shannon & Co.

S. P. Johnson has opened a butcher shop in Des Moines, Ia.

John Drake has opened a market at Burlington, Kan.

W. R. Peterson has purchased the business of Wood & Ripley at Salt Lake City, Utah.

G. F. King, of Bartlesville, I. T., has sold his business to Simpson Bros.

H. E. Green has purchased the market of Fritz Wedeking at Clarksville, Ia.

C. Swanson has been succeeded in the meat business of Hamburg, Ia., by Swanson & Strupper.

Harry and Fred Manners will open a market and grocery store at Garnett, Kan.

M. C. Stewart, of Gardner, Kan., has sold his market to Armstrong Bros.

R. A. Raymond has purchased the butcher shop of Fred Mueller at St. Joseph, Mo.

O. L. Neece has been succeeded in the meat business at Prairie Grove, Ark.

C. Gilbert & Co., of Lockwood, Mo., have bought the market of Pyle & Gilbert.

W. M. Kirk is adding a stock of groceries to his meat market at South McAlester, I. T.

Ernest Shumaker is opening a market in Bartley, Neb.

W. H. Robley, of Concord, Neb., has sold his shop to J. J. Wyant.

Carl Weidlich has opened a market in Hooper, Neb.

Keeley & Knowlton have succeeded to the market at Orleans, Neb., of Keeley & Smith.

G. Curveya has purchased the business of William Beachell, at Waverly, Neb.

W. A. Reid has bought the market of Morgan & Disney at Portis, Kan.

Meachan & Majors, of Garland, Kan., have sold their shop to E. Marshall.

J. Harting has purchased the market of Austin & Ecton at Carrollton, Mo.

G. Gretsich will open a market at Friend, Neb.

Sembriek & Pribyl are moving their business from DeWitt to Wilber, Neb.

A half interest in Baird & Pelton's market at Bloomdale, O., has been sold by W. S. Baird to A. S. Jones.

CUT THEM ALL OUT.

"All cereals are good." But they shouldn't be eaten, for they contain an excess of starch, when raw, and when cooked contain maltose, both of which are injurious to the human system.

"All breads are excellent." But they shouldn't be eaten, because the yeast used in leavening is highly deleterious and injures the human system.

"Meats are nutritious." But they should not be eaten, as they entail too much work on the digestive organs; are either refrigerated or preserved with salicylic acid, are full of germs and clog the blood with waste matter, and are injurious to the system.

"Fruits and vegetables are wholesome." But they should not be eaten, for the raw ones are full of germs and unconverted starch, and in cooking the composition is so changed that they are injurious to the system.

"Dairy and barnyard products are capital." But they should not be eaten, as they contain germs, and are so surcharged with concentrated tissue builders that they are injurious to the human system.

"Cakes and pastry are palatable." But they should not be eaten, as they are composed of ingredients that in themselves are bad, and in cooking the constituent elements are so modified that they become injurious to the system.

"Alcoholic drinks are alluring." But they should not be drunk, because the alcohol, which is carbon, burns up the tissues and is harmful to the system.

"Water is necessary." But it should be avoided, as undistilled water is filled with germs and distilled water is rank poison, taking up necessary elements in the stomach, and is therefore injurious.

"Air is essential to human life." But it should not be breathed, as it is full of germs, noxious gases, and never being of the right temperature is injurious to the human system.

So is the problem of life simplified. 'Raus with the human system.—New York Sun.

LEATHER STEAKS A SPECIALTY.

The Rogersville correspondent of the Hornellsville, N. Y., Tribune, sends his paper the following important item: "Thomas Dunn has purchased the shoe shop, which he will turn into a meat market with the latest improvements."

"DICK" - BUTCHER STEELS

Knives, Cleavers,



Carving Sets, &c.

with the registered Trade-Mark

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Sole Agents for the U. S. A.: John Chatillon & Sons, 85-93 Cliff St., New York.
500 Workmen, 300 Horsepower, 60 Medals and Diplomas. Write for Catalogue.

"ICED UP" EGGS.

The hens are now laying next fall's and winter's supply of eggs. Eggs are now going into cold storage faster than they are into consumption. In New York City alone they are going into the cold room at the rate of 14,000 cases, or over 5,000,000 eggs, per week. One cold storage concern in Pennsylvania alone will store nearly 25,000,000 eggs. Eggs are usually put in storage between March 15 and September 15. It would take 45,000 cars to haul the eggs that are stored in this country between those dates. That would mean over 2,000 trains of 22 cars each, and they would reach from New York half the way to Chicago, a distance of nearly 1,000 miles. The cheaper Easter eggs are the disgorging of the cold stores due to spring laying and the need for room for storing fresh eggs.

HIGHLY CHARGED BEEF.

A correspondent of the London Meat Trades Journal tells of a case of highly-charged beef where neither the retailer nor the wholesaler could be said to be to blame. And in England there are no "yellow" newspapers to charge it to the "iniquitous beef trust." A butcher in a London suburb went to take down a quarter of beef to serve a customer, when he was knocked down and momentarily stunned. He tried it again with the same result, and thereafter shunned that beef as if it were possessed of hoofs and horns and a fighting temper. The mystery continued until an electrician happened in to the shop and discovered that an electric wire had "grounded" on the meat rail from which the beef hung, and when the butcher approached it with his knife he received the full charge of electricity. The electrified beef brought a good price.

"HAM WHAT AM" NOT HAM.

"Wait a minute," commanded S. Westerfeld, proprietor of a meat market at Milwaukee and Chicago avenues, Chicago, as he stepped close to a well-dressed man about to board a car at that corner.

"Haven't got time," said the polite stranger.

"I want you!" yelled the meat market man,

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laying a heavy hand on the shoulder of the surprised citizen. Two assistant butchers closed in.

"What do you want of me?" demanded the man who wanted to get home.

"I want that ham!" said Westerfeld, seizing the bundle.

"This ain't no ham!" declared the stranger, with ungrammatical vigor, and then the fight began.

Sergeant Cullen of the West Chicago avenue station appeared as referee at that point. He opened the suspicious looking package.

It was pork chops.

"My mistake," said Westerfeld.

"My pork chops," said the stranger, and the incident was closed.—Butchers' Gazette.

ALIKE THE WORLD OVER.

The following anecdote from the London Meat Trades Journal will call up similar reminiscences among our own butchers:

Lady Customer—I want a nice rib of beef, butcher.

Butcher—Yes, madam; and what size would you like it—about four or five pounds?

Lady (almost fainting with astonishment)—Oh, dear no. I want one weighing about a pound!

Butcher—I haven't one so small as that, madam.

Lady—Well, I will have a mutton chop, about 5 cents worth, and not too bony, and please trim the fat off!

RUDDY BROTHERS,

BEEF AND PORK PACKERS AND SHIPPERS OF

DRESSED BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, FRESH PORK AND PROVISIONS.

Mixed Cars of Beef, Pork and Mutton a Specialty

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